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## Men's Good Clothes

If you buy clothes right it naturally follows that you save, and saving is going to help win the war. Intelligent buying doesn't mean getting a cheap article because of the cheap price. On the other hand it doesn't mean buying the highest priced article you can find.

It means striking a happy medium; paying just enough to get real quality. That's what you do when you buy clothes of us. They're made of the best fabrics by Hart Schaffner & Marx, Styleplus and the House of Keep Cool; they're priced right and they're real quality. Light weight Palm Beach, Dixie Weaves and Mohairs at \$10, \$15, \$20 to \$25

**STEVENS-WILSON CO.**

## ARTILLERY IS ACTIVE

BOTH SIDES FREE WITH BIG GUNS. NO INFANTRY CLASHES OCCUR.

(By the Associated Press) Paris, June 15.—Artillery on both sides active last night on the front between Montdidier and the Oise river, the war office announced today. Gunfire was also rather marked in the region south of the Aisne river and west of Rheims in the Chaplet Bligny sector. No infantry actions occurred.

**Two Oklahomans Wounded.** Washington, June 15.—Today's army casualty list contains eighty-one names, divided as follows:  
Killed in action ..... 8  
Died of wounds ..... 10  
Died of Disease ..... 6  
Wounded Severely ..... 52  
Wounded, degree undetermined ..... 4  
Wagoner Leslie P. Clark, Salina, Oklahoma, and Private Arthur W. Olson, Lawton, Oklahoma, are among those severely wounded.

**Casualty Lists.** Washington, June 15.—The Marine Corps' casualty list issued today contained sixty-three names, divided as follows:  
Killed in Action ..... 8  
Severely wounded ..... 55  
**British Raiders Take Prisoners.** London, June 15.—A successful local operation was carried out last night by British and Scottish battalions north of Bethune on the Flanders front and over sixty prisoners were taken according to today's official statement.

**GORDON AUCHINCLOSS**



Gordon Auchincloss, a New York lawyer who acted as secretary to the American war mission headed by Col. E. M. House, is now in Washington as assistant to Frank L. Polk, counselor of the department of state.

**STAMPS**  
**FINAL REPORT OF RECENT REGISTRATION**

Washington, June 15.—Nearly complete reports to the provost marshal general's office show that 744,865 young Americans who have become of age during the past year, registered for military service on June 5. This is 266,724 below the estimate of the census bureau, but since more than 200,000 unregistered 21-year-olds already are enlisted in the army, navy or marine corps, the military authorities and the result entirely satisfactory.

**STAMPS**  
**LIBERTY.** Final appearance of the Over the Top Girls. Program entirely changed. Good singers, comedians and dancers. The picture program presents the final installment of the Bull's Eye. The grand climax is reached in this great serial and the ending will please everybody. The Screen Magazine will be presented, also a high grade comedy. Coming Monday: Berlin via America.

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**STAMPS**  
Call at News office for old papers.

## PUTNAM DOWNS FIVE AIRPLANES

GOOD DAY'S WORK BRINGS TOTAL OF 13 TO CREDIT OF AMERICAN.

(By the Associated Press) Paris, June 15.—Sergt. Davis E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., is reported to have brought down five German airplanes June 10. Three of Putnam's aerial victories now are official and the other two are being investigated. His record, if all five victories are officially accredited makes Putnam's total thirteen supplanting Lieut. Frank Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., as the American ace of aces.

**STAMPS**

**800,000 U. S. TROOPS IN FRANCE**

**GEN. MARCH SAYS NUMBER ONLY LIMITED BY SHIPPING FACILITIES.**

(By the Associated Press) Washington, June 15.—American troops sent to France including all branches of the service making the U. S. complete army now number 800,000. General March states, is limited only by the capacity of available ships to carry them. The chief of staff views the present German offensive as an endeavor to straighten out the line between the Oise and Aisne rather than advance with a definite object.

**STAMPS**

**MORE MONEY LOANED TO ALLIED NATIONS**

(By the Associated Press) Washington, June 15.—The treasury department today extended new credits of \$175,000,000 to Great Britain and \$9,000,000 to Belgium, bringing total credits to the allies to \$5,954,550,000.

**STAMPS**

**Many Religions in World.** Religions are of more numerous kinds than can well be classified. At the present time it is estimated there are throughout the world about 569,000,000 Christian adherents, including 270,000,000 Roman Catholics and 170,000,000 Protestants; nearly 400,000,000 Confucians and Taoists; 210,000,000 followers of Hinduism; 220,000,000 Mohammedans, 140,000,000 Buddhists and 12,000,000 members of the Jewish faith.

**STAMPS**

**The Enthusiast.** There is a man whose eye inevitably exaggerates, whose ear inevitably hears what is not, whose imagination inevitably helps out his five senses. He is the hero worshipper, the enthusiast, the romantic. He is the sort of fellow who, if he were a bacteriologist, would report the bacillus typhosus to be as large as a horse, as lovely as a gazelle, and as intelligent as Aristotle.—H. L. Mencken in the New York Mail.

**STAMPS**

**Barnacles on Warships.** Warships have to be cleaned on the outside. On one ship alone 200 men worked all day scraping off 600 tons of animal and plant growth from its sides and bottom. This tremendous quantity of sea life had accumulated in less than two years, during which time the ship had traveled many thousand miles. The weight of the barnacles was so great that from 25 to 40 per cent more coal was consumed in maintaining the normal speed of the boat.

**STAMPS**

**Human Brain is Heaviest.** Except for the whale, the elephant and the porpoise, no living thing has a brain which weighs as much as the minimum of the human's. In the entire human nervous system, according to the estimates of Professor Donaldson, there is the astounding total of 11,200,000,000 nerve cells. In the study of these cells and their grouped relation to the five divisions of the brain as well as to the functions which they perform, several classes of scientific investigators are engaged.

**STAMPS**

**How Caesar Made Name Immortal.** Arithmetic was so snarled up in 43 B. C. that Julius Caesar set to work reforming the calendar. He decreed that every year whose date number was exactly divisible by four should contain 366 days and all the other years 365 days. Incidentally he shifted New Year's from March to January, and named July after himself, by which delicate compliment he makes us write his name for 31 days every year.

**STAMPS**

**Growing Arbutus Indoors.** Hitherto it has not been found practicable to tame the wild mayflower or trailing arbutus, but discovery has recently been made of the fact that it will grow luxuriantly in pots if supplied with soil composed of half-rotted oak leaves mixed with 10 per cent of sand and a liberal quantity of small, broken bits of old flowerpots for drainage.

**STAMPS**

**Have Long Been Cultivated.** The following fruits, vegetables, etc., have been in cultivation more than 4,000 years: Almond, apple, apricot, banana, bean, cabbage, cucumber, date, eggplant, fig, grape, olive, onion, peach, pear, quince, rice, sugarcane, turnip, watermelon and wheat.

**STAMPS**

**WEATHER REPORT.** A fair day is scheduled for Sunday.

## LULL ALONG BATTLE FRONT

GERMANS HAVE ENOUGH FOR PRESENT. AMERICAN AVIATORS BUSY.

(By the Associated Press) Allied strategy and tenacity in combat have again checkmated blows by massed bodies of German troops and the German crown prince has given up the second offensive, within a month without either of them having affected seriously the general situation on the western front.

Except for artillery duels a lull has come to the fighting sectors but a new enemy assault is expected soon. Yesterday there was no infantry fighting of importance anywhere along the front from Ypres to Rheims which is now the vital section of the western line. South of the Somme between the Aisne and Marne, artillery fire is slightly above normal but there are no infantry actions. American infantrymen have been inactive on all sectors but American aviators Friday bombed the railway junction at Comblains behind the German lines.

**STAMPS**

**British Steamer Safe.** An Atlantic Port, June 15.—The British steamship Keenun, attacked last Thursday by a German submarine off the Virginia coast, arrived here today apparently undamaged by her encounter with the U-boat.

**STAMPS**

**MRS. MYRTLE R. HAZARD**



Mrs. Myrtle R. Hazard of Baltimore is the only woman electrician in the United States coast guard and is one of the few woman radio operators in the government service. She learned the job in four months' study at a class in the Baltimore Y. M. C. A. and passed the difficult government examination easily. She is both a radio and a Morse operator.

**STAMPS**

**PERU SEIZES GERMAN INTERNEED STEAMERS.** Lima, Peru, June 15.—The Peruvian nation through its military forces has taken possession of the German vessels interned at Callao.

This action by the Peruvian Government follows upon the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany by Peru early last October. Peru broke off with Germany because Germany failed to reply satisfactorily to demands concerning the sinking of Peruvian ships.

Washington, June 15.—There are eight German vessels interned at Callao, with a capacity slightly less than 50,000 deadweight tons. They include several large steamers with passenger accommodations, formerly plying between San Francisco and west coast, South American ports and German ports.

**STAMPS**

**Von Spee Hindered Nitrate Shipment.** "Germany made desperate efforts in the beginning of the war to cut off the allies from fresh nitrate supplies from Chile. So rapidly have events moved in the world war the naval engagement off the coast of Chile is almost forgotten," says F. P. Stockbridge in the June World's Work. "It was the battle off the Falkland islands in which the British destroyed Von Spee's fleet that cleared the way for the uninterrupted flow of sodium nitrate from South America to civilized Europe and the United States. So little has agriculture, however, benefited from this increase in nitrate importations that it was with quite an air of triumph that Secretary Houston announced on Jan. 5 that he had been able to obtain an allotment for 1918 of 100,000 tons of Chile nitrate for agricultural purposes, which could be sold to farmers at \$75 a ton, plus freight from the Atlantic seaboard."

**STAMPS**

**Few Really Think.** When a man is strong physically, hard physical work is a joy. When he is weak, it is a painful ordeal. The same applies to a man who is either strong or weak mentally, and has to do hard mental work. By mental exercise you may strengthen the brain, as by physical exercise you strengthen the muscles. Not one person in a thousand thinks—that is to say, thinks hard. They only think they think.

**STAMPS**

**How Men Deceive Themselves.** "Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "fools himself into de idea dat he's tired every time he gits a notion he'd like to go fishin'."

**STAMPS**

**Make Oklahoma 100 per cent on June 28th—National War Savings Day.**

STYLE IS IMPORTANT. SO IS SAVING

**\$9.99**

Get you one of our Summer Suits that has the style, quality of fabric, tailoring and a great saving. These suits give you the desired comfort and the feeling of being well dressed. Do not fail to see this splendid showing.



White Tub Skirts  
Special reduction

**\$1.10**

Variety is the keynote of this display, which includes Skirts to meet practically every taste, materials, Pique Gabardine. Saturday Special ..... \$1.10

**CADILLAC SUMMER DRESSES REDUCED**

Materials of Gingham and Voiles of two-tone combination models. Up to the minute styles. Do not fail to see this line, for this is a big saving.

**BASEMENT**

Now is the time to use tumblers. We have a large assortment at money saving prices. Designs of cut star, etched colonial and plain.

**Shaw's**  
DEPARTMENT STORE

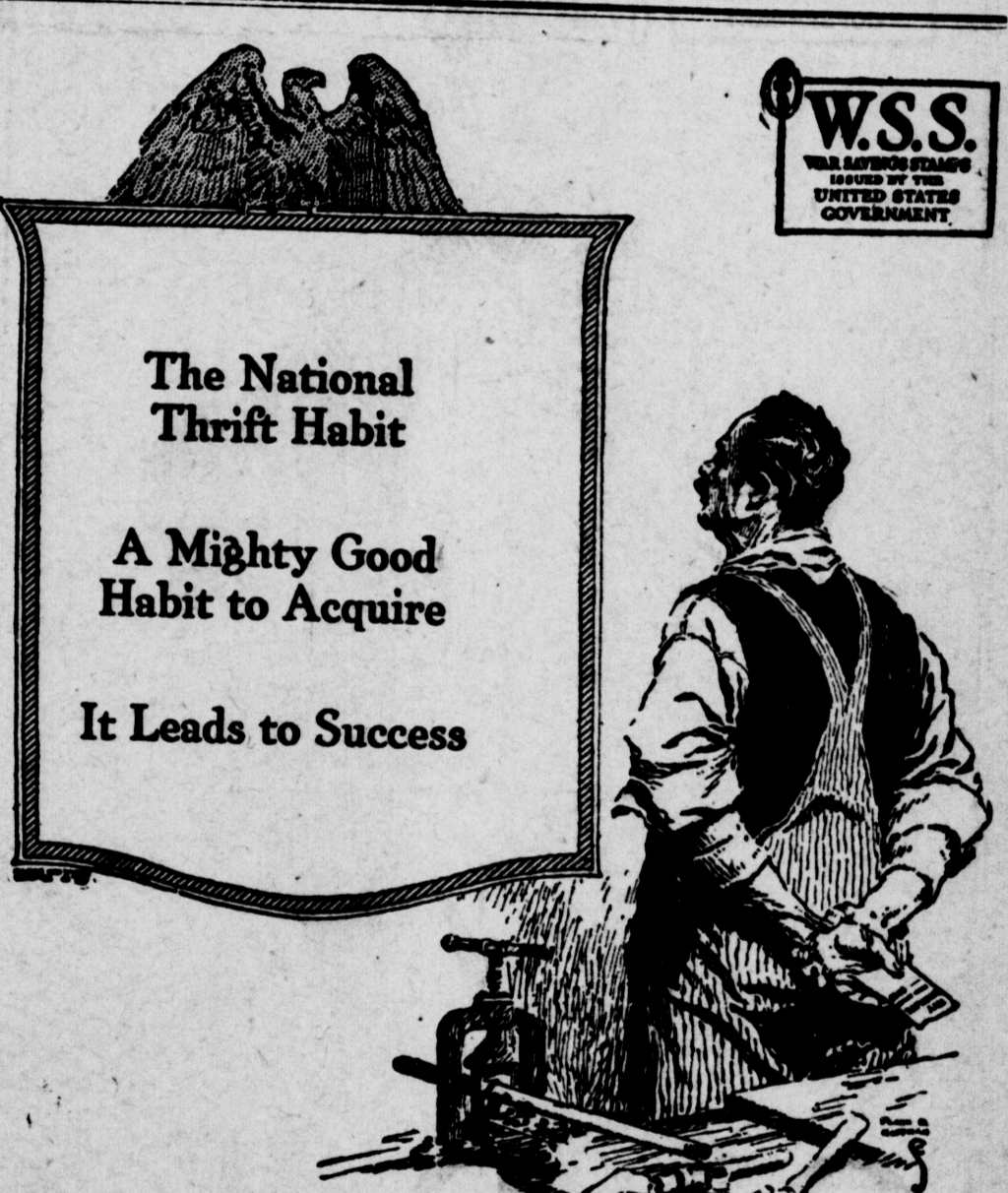
S.M. SHAW, PROP.  
PHONE 77 Established in 1902 ADA, OKLA.

Sheriff Duncan reports that Roff was almost a deserted town Friday. It was not due to any slowness on the part of business men and their customers, but to the fact that the farmers were all in the field and most of the business men out helping in the cotton patch or harvest field. Other places of the county are making similar reports.

The National Thrift Habit

A Mighty Good Habit to Acquire

It Leads to Success



The most satisfactory way to acquire the National Thrift Habit is to save all you can every week.

Buy United States Government War Savings Stamps

Get a Thrift Card today—at any bank or post office. Save as many Thrift Stamps as you can. They cost 25c each. Paste them on the Thrift Card. Fill it up as quickly as you can and exchange 16 Thrift Stamps plus 12 to 23 cents, depending upon the month when changed, and get a \$5.00 War Savings Stamp. Then repeat the process as often as you can—systematically—every week.

War Savings Stamps are the same as United States Government Bonds, in denominations of \$5.00 each. They pay 4% interest, compounded quarterly.

They have the United States Treasury back of them. There's no reason why you shouldn't start this National Thrift Habit at once—today.

Put your good intentions into actions. They alone will count. Thrift will lead to Victory.

This space paid for and donated by

**THE SURPRISE STORE**

## OIL WELL AT RANGER TEXAS, BURNING

(By the Associated Press) Fort Worth, Tex., June 15.—The Brewer oil well brought in near Ranger, Tex., last week caught fire this morning totally burning three persons and injuring two. The well is still burning, the receiving tanks already having been destroyed.

**STAMPS**  
**Pulp Industry.** Canada will undoubtedly become one of the world's greatest sources for the supply of pulp and paper. This industry has grown by leaps and bounds during recent years, and further large developments are said to be pending.

## Knowledge Plus Skill

THE making of a Photograph requires not only a camera and lens, but technical knowledge and artistic skill. We have the technical knowledge and our patrons say we have the artistic skill.

**Stall's Studio**  
Quality Photographers  
Phone 34.

## \$1,000 FINE FOR HOARDING FOOD

(By the Associated Press) Washington, June 15.—Dr. Francis S. Nash, naval medical director, after entering a nolo contendere plea was fined \$1,000 in the District of Columbia supreme court today on a charge of hoarding foodstuffs. An identical charge against his wife was dismissed.

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**STAMPS**

Call at News office for old papers.

## Foot Comforts

**REXALL CORN SOLVENT.** A valuable application for corns, in the form of salicylated collodion, easily applied ..... 25c It contains enough salicylic acid to safely remove the dead tissue without injuring the healthy tissue.

**FIRST AID CORN PLASTERS.** They remove the pressure, thus easing the pain ..... 10c and 15c

**REXALL FOOT POWDER.** A real comfort for travelers and those who stand or walk a good deal. A specially prepared antiseptic foot powder to be rubbed on the feet and dusted into the stockings for tired, swollen, blistered and burning feet ..... 25c

—TRY OUR COLD SODA.

**Gwin & Mays Drug Co.**

# The Ada Evening News

By THE NEWS PUBLISHING AND PRINTING COMPANY  
ADA, OKLAHOMA.

BYRON NORRELL, Pres. and Editor  
Wm. D. LITTLE, Associate Editor  
OTIS B. WEAVER, Vice-President  
MILES C. GRIGSBY, Business Mgr.

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Member of the Associated Press  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

The young boys and girls of America now have the most wonderful opportunity in the history of the nation to show their mettle and develop the best there is in them. The war has created many vacancies in every line of work and these places must be filled by the young people. It is now up to them to thoroughly qualify themselves for these positions and establish themselves. When the soldier boys come home they will be given the preference, as far as possible, and justly so, and the incompetent ones holding positions they can fill will lose their places. However, there will still be room for those best qualified, and the only question is the amount of effort the young people will put forth in the meantime to qualify themselves to be retained permanently.

It was some compliment that G. W. Barnes of Muskogee, head of the War Savings Stamp campaign for Oklahoma, paid Pontotoc county Friday evening and again to different individuals afterwards, when he declared this county is the best organized of any in the state for war work. This includes the council of defense and auxiliary organizations, all really one, which have put Pontotoc county over the top in everything undertaken and which are as full of pep as ever. Slackers are not popular here.

## REVIEW OF QUEEN ESTHER ENTERTAINMENT

(Contributed)  
The cantata, Queen Esther, given as a benefit for the Red Cross by about seventy of the patriotic citizens of Ada, under the direction of Miss Ina Pearl Curry, who sang the title role, was a decided success in every particular. The great audience which greeted the opening chorus showed their interest in the thrilling story of intrigue and love which is taken almost exactly from the Bible story of Esther, and their appreciation of the beauty of the music so ably interpreted by both chorus and soloists.

The chorus representing the Persian and Jewish people was composed as follows: Mesdames Biles, Boggan, Bolen, Bowd, Chaney, Ericson, Haynes, Hinds, Ingram, James, King, Mears, Perkins, Sears, Misses Clarke, Cruz, Francisco, Reed, Turner, Messrs. Chambers, Crutchfield, Cunningham, Ericson, Fentem, James, Molloy, Penrose, Perkins, Riddling, Walters.

The black and white costumes of the Jews contrasted as beautifully with the brilliant hues of the Persians as their hymns and prayers did with the light court songs of the Persians.

The chorus and soloists were ably and artistically supported by the two pianists, Misses Helen Baker and Lucy Pepon, and the orchestra, Mr. Lucas, Misses Harbert and Lucas and Mrs. A. A. Cruz, all under the masterly leadership of Mr. A. A. Cruz. Especial praise is due to the faithful and efficient help of Miss Baker, who was ready at every rehearsal to perform her difficult part.

The Maids of Honor to Queen Esther, Misses Biles, Chapman, Coleman, Duncan, Reed, Shelton, Truitt and Wingo, were heartily applauded on their graceful flower dance; and with the two attendants, Miss Cartwright and Roach, were in every way worthy their position as followers of the lovely Queen Esther.

Queen Esther's first appearance, in a beautiful and modest gown of white satin, while showing her every bit a queen, appealed to her hearers as the simple Jewish maiden whose heart ached for her people.

Miss Curry was able to portray this phase of her character as well as the more intensely dramatic parts where, in all her regal splendor of crown and court train, she swayed the king to do her bidding, and used her power to free her people, the Jews. Miss Curry captivated the hearts of the audience as she had in the weeks of preparation while directing the rehearsals won those of all the characters under her charge.

The prophetess, Mrs. A. T. Beas-

## After the 10th Your Gas Bill Becomes Delinquent

If not paid by the 15th our franchise provides that service may be discontinued without further notice and a charge of \$1.00 collected for such service.

Why not save these Dollars for  
W. S. S.?

MacTHWAITE OIL & GAS CO.

## Churches

**First Presbyterian Church.**  
Cor. S. Broadway and E. 14th.  
Junior Christian Endeavor at 9 a. m.  
Intermediate Christian Endeavor at 9 a. m. Miss Mollie Russell, Supt.  
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M., Prof. Gordon, Supt.

Morning worship at 11 o'clock with sermon on "The Ministering Master." Evening service at 8:30. Continuing the series on "Some Fools I Have Met," the subject will be "The Fool Who Becomes Wise."

Prayer service each Wednesday evening at 8:30, continuing only 40 minutes. The subject next Wednesday evening will be "The Great Example," another in the "Studies in the Life of Christ."

Special music in the services for Sunday arranged by Miss Curry who is the Musical Director for the Church.

There is always a cordial invitation to attend the services of our church and a hearty welcome is assured to all who come. Presbyterians in the city should become members with us; visitors are invited to make this their church home while here. The pastor is at your service at any time you may need him.

GEORGE WESLEY BECK, Minister.  
Residence 107 E. 14th., Phone 232.

**First Christian Church.**  
Our morning worship, 11.  
Evening worship, 8:45.  
Sermon subject, "Three Creeds of Conquest."  
Bible School 9:45.  
Y. P. S. C. E., 7:45.

Women's Missionary meeting Wednesday night 8:30.  
A very cordial invitation to students and teachers and all who care to enjoy these services with us.

We expect to use one hour for each service. Our singing will be made a feature of the evening service. Our male quartette will sing at each evening service. We have a good orchestra planned for the summer months.

Command me if I can serve you.  
CLIFFORD B. JAMES, Pastor.  
Res. 105 E. 13th, Phones 94 and 246.  
War Lectures to S. S. Class.  
Beginning with tomorrow Prof. R. G. Sears will deliver a series of five lectures to his Sunday School class on the five causes of the war.

Y. P. S. C. E.  
Subject: Co-operating with Sunday Schools.  
Prelude—Natalie Manville.  
Leader—Mrs. Foster.  
Hymn—Onward Christian Soldier.  
Prayer.  
Scripture 1 Cor. 3:4-9.  
Violin Solo—Ida Enloe.  
Address—Mr. A. L. Fentem.  
Duet—Clarice Cartwright and Clarine Roach.  
Business.  
Hymn.  
Sentence prayers.  
Benediction.

**Methodist Notices.**  
Prof. Fentem will want to see you at Sunday school at 9:45 Sunday. Let every teacher be present and bring many new scholars with you. The best place at all for a young man or a young woman at 7:30 will be the Epworth league. Come once and you'll not stay away next time.

Prof. Morris will have charge of the special music for both services.

**STAMPS.**  
When food gives you distress you need a dose of Prickly Ash Bitters to relieve the stomach and help digestion. It is a fine stomach and bowel purifier. Price \$1.25 per bottle.—Gwin & Mays Drug Co.

**RED CROSS NOTES.**  
Thursday, the 13th, was a banner day at the Red Cross headquarters. There were 48 workers in the surgical dressings room and the output for the day, 3300 dressings.

In the sewing room, 25 Helpless Case Shirts were completed. I am sure it will be of interest to many to know the net proceeds of the Queen Esther Cantata total receipts were \$488.10. Expenses \$56.60. Net to chapter, \$431.50.

The brilliant success of this entertainment is due in very large part to the untiring efforts of Mrs. C. E. B. Cutler, whose generous and patriotic spirit prompted her to such a mammoth undertaking as the managing and staging of this affair. Special credit is also due to Miss Pearl Curry, director of the voices and to Miss Helen Baker, as accompanist.

MRS. ORVILLE SNEAD, Secretary.  
**STAMPS.**  
Naturally Felt Important.  
"Who was the lady who just now complained to the manager that a clerk had not shown her the proper respect?" "That was Mrs. Slasby." "She looked important." "She has a right to feel important. She's owed this firm over \$1,000 for the past six months."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**Persian Bridal Customs.**  
The Persian bridegroom is obliged to give a certain sum of money, in addition to other presents. If he is in moderate circumstances he gives his bride two complete dresses, a ring and a mirror. He also supplies the furniture, carpets, mats, culinary utensils and other necessities for their home.

**Things That Count.**  
It is not great deeds that make people's lives happy; it is the little kindnesses of daily life.—E. Hadwin.

Large, clean cotton rags wanted \$5 per pound. News office.

Sunday and that is enough said. He will preside at the organ and the music is guaranteed.

The sermons Sunday morning and evening will be preached by Dr. C. B. Cross who comes for these special services from Muskogee, Okla. The public is given a rare opportunity in the visit of this gifted man and minister.

You'll not forget that your welcome at "The Home-Like Church," is never out of date. While the pastor is absent from home, he will be counting on every member for full duty.—Wallace M. Crutchfield, Pastor.

**Woman's Missionary Society.**

The program for the Literary and Social meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society Monday June 17 at 4 P. M., will be furnished by the Junior Missionary Society.

Topic—"The Christian's Law—A Day of Worship and Spiritual Culture."  
Leader—Mrs. Jeter.  
Hymn.  
Junior Prayer Circle.  
Bible Lesson—"Jesus' Observance of the Sabbath Day."

1. Jesus recognized the obligation and privileges of the Sabbath—Annie Louise Shaw.  
2. Jesus abrogated the interpretation of the Sabbath as conceived by the religious leaders of his day—Louise Meaders.

3. Jesus regarded the Sabbath as a day for worship, teaching and loving service to men—Lucile Chapman.  
4. For work of necessity—Ellen Eliza Crutchfield.

Principles that should determine a Christian's use of Sunday—Velma Jordan.  
Topic—"The observance of worship day in China—Marvine Brydia.  
Quartet—"Called Out by Our Saviour" (to the tune of "Keep the Home Fires Burning.")

Home Service questionnaire—The Influence in the Community That Are Drawing Christians Away From the Religious Life of Sunday.

1. The influence of lax conception of Christian obligation—Lady Percy Shaw.  
2. The effects of overstrain in daily work—Eva Laverne Lasater.  
3. The influence of commercial recreation.

4. The influence of living conditions.  
General discussion.  
Benediction.

Hostesses—Mrs. Truitt, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Barringer, Mrs. Anderson.  
"There is no hope of destroying the Christian religion so long as the Christian Sabbath is acknowledged and kept by men as a sacred day."

**Epworth League.**

League meets in church parlors upstairs at 7:30 P. M.  
Song.  
Prayer.  
Subject, "Co-operation of Sunday School with League."

Leader—Miss Algine Prince of the Holdenville league.  
Scripture lesson, 1 Cor. 3:4-9.  
Talk by leader.  
"To Think About"—Miss Myree Clark.

Song.  
Co-Operation—Miss Agatha Moslander.  
Talk by a leaguer—Miss Jane Dummon.

Special Talk—Prof. O. E. Davis.  
Thoughts for development—Miss Helen Lee.  
Special Talk by Dr. Cross.  
Special music.

**Business.**  
League benediction.  
All young people cordially invited. Normal students urged to attend and Methodists expected to. We are having a special talk each Sunday during the summer term by a member of the faculty and we are sure you will enjoy these talks as well as the other part of the program. Meet with us Sunday. We will try to make you feel welcome.

**W. B. M. Society.**

Divisions 1 and 4 will spend the afternoon at Red Cross. Division 2 will meet at Mrs. J. O. Cowart's. Division 3 at Mrs. U. G. Winn's for review on Home Department Book of S. S.

**St. Luke's Episcopal Church.**  
109 East 14th Street.  
Rev. Franklin Davis, Rector.  
Services in the church tomorrow as follows:

Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.  
Morning services at 11 a. m.  
Evening services.

You are cordially invited to join us in our worship. There never was a time when religion should mean more, or actually did mean more. Come, help the church be just that full service that it can be for those who so need her ministrations. The world needs the church, but the church needs you. Remember the little church.

**B. Y. P. U.**  
Devotional meeting.  
Bible Readers Course—Vivian McAllister.

Special Music—Velma Allred.  
Subject: Bible Study Meeting—Bible Gems.  
Scripture Reading, Mark 2:1-12, Psalm 103:1-5—Annie Lee Bolton.

Introduction—Leader.  
The union of the Vine and the branches—Fannie McKinney.  
The mutual dependence of the vine and the branches—Clara Simkins.

The work of the vine-dresser—Rachael Hall.  
The fruitful branches—Miss Daniels.  
Withered branches—Miss Lydia Vernon.

Concluding thoughts—Brs. Bowd.  
The church's prayer for her soldiers—Opal Little.

**STAMPS.**

**PREPARING FOR AFTER WAR TRADE CONDITIONS**

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, June 15.—While the Allies are engaged in the struggle with German autocracy, the problem of meeting industrial aggression after the war also is receiving attention.

France is debating regulations to compel registration of nationality by manufacturers and trades people, so that the nation which has borne the brunt of the German assault may not unwittingly send gold to provide funds for another war.

German duplicity and intrigue re-

**W.S.S.**  
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS  
ISSUED BY THE  
UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT

# 4% Interest!

—and every dollar you invest helps win the war as well as helping your future.

## Invest in United States Government War Savings Stamps

### "\$5.00 Baby Bonds"

Thrift Stamps 25c Each, at Post Offices, Banks and Dept. Stores

This space paid for and donated by  
**ADA SEED & FEED CO.**

# Chaney & Bates Service Station

SUCCESSORS TO CITY GARAGE

We have a large stock of automobile accessories and repairs.

Our repair work is the best in Ada. We have NEW TOOLS and OLD MECHANICS. All work guaranteed.

Store your car with us. Open day and night.

**FREE AIR AND WATER**

—outside the building. Come and get it.

**S-E-R-V-I-C-E**

—that's our Motto

We sell CHANDLER and OAKLAND CARS.

Phone us for demonstration.

vealed in the last four years have strengthened fears in European countries that Germany may attempt to market her goods when peace comes by means of "masked exports," giving the impression that they originated elsewhere. Official dispatches, quoting financial writers, say that it is to be expected France for some time after the war ends will be dependent upon imports, because the most important industrial districts have been devastated by the invaders and in order to prevent unwitting buying of enemy goods, three measures have been suggested as follows:

1. To establish a personal register.  
2. To establish a trade register.  
3. To demand the national mark put on all goods imported into France.

With regard to the personal register, it is the intention to make one for each community, containing the names and addresses of all the inhabitants, their birthplaces and the names of their parents. All storekeepers shall hang in their shops a sign plainly stating their nationality. On the basis of this personal register trade register shall be kept, as in Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Hungary and Germany.

There is no intention of boycotting German goods. Economists have pointed out that such a step would be a senseless thing to do and the intention in France is only to control their within bounds so they will do harm. To that end, the French syndicates have suggested that it be made obligatory for all imports to bear the national trade mark of the country or origin.

Writers in neutral European countries have pointed out that such international protective system would do away with all suspicion regarding the origin of goods, make access to the big markets easier and protect them against being monopolized by the more powerful states.

Germany is not missing any chance to prepare for business after the war, plans in the making including one of such tremendous proportions as a canal between the Black Sea and the Baltic. The Lubek Chamber of Commerce has reported that the canal would shorten the

transportation of petroleum from Batoum to Hamburg by 3,000 kilometers, new markets for German goods would be opened and Russian products could be obtained by Germany at a much cheaper price than heretofore.

**WAKE UP! Rub the slumber from your eyes and nail this wonderful opportunity to buy Ada**

## Real Estate

at a fraction of what it will be worth someday. Any man, actively interested in his own welfare should investigate

## BELMONT

The New Addition

Superbly located, healthful and growing—the chance of a lifetime. Full size lots

**ONE DOLLAR DOWN**

then Fifty Cents a Week

no interest or taxes for 2 years—no payments when sick. Possession immediately, commence improvements as soon as you like.

N. P. Dodge & Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

**McKINLY & FINLEY**  
Local Agents  
"We guarantee a square deal"



# One Dollar of your wages every week will lead to Financial Independence

Systematic savings have always been the foundation of financial independence. There was never a time when systematic savings counted for so much—or could be invested with such security or with such certain, safe return.

Your savings will help win the war, build the great American fleet of ocean ships now under way, back Uncle Sam and bring you 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly.

## Invest in U. S. Government War Savings Stamps

Save Thrift Stamps—25c Each

This space paid for and donated by

**W. E. HARVEY**

# All Creditors Take Notice

Those who owe Faust & Lewis are asked to come in and pay up at once. Dr. Lewis is in the army, serving his country to make life safe for you. He needs the money that you owe him. Unless these accounts are paid within a few days, they will be turned over to a collector. Spare this embarrassment. I have charge of all accounts and you can settle them at my office over the Surprise Store.

DR. W. D. FAUST

## Saturday Special

Crepe de Chine  
Handkerchiefs, 35c  
and 40c Values, Sat-  
urday for

25c

*Pelter's*  
Fashion Shop  
Ada, Okla.

Grant Irwin Garage For Sale.  
Would like to sell entire garage  
business and equipment. Also build-  
ing 122 West 12th street. Reason  
for selling have been sick so much  
I want to quit and rest up.  
Grant Irwin, Phone 2. 6-15-2t

I have sold my Grocery business to  
J. C. Hynds and T. H. Wyatt and will  
retire from business for the present  
at least. I want to thank the public  
of Ada for the liberal patronage they  
have given me.—Henry Kroth.  
6-15-1t

Old papers for sale at 5 cents per  
bundle at News Office.

What would you sacrifice  
for Patriotism



See what one man sacrificed  
whose only reward was that  
Freedom and Justice might live.  
"BERLIN VIA AMERICA"  
with  
FRANCIS FORD  
supported by Edna Emerson  
by Elsie Van Name  
This vital drama at

At the Liberty  
MONDAY, JUNE 17TH  
One Day Only

TO-DAY LIBERTY TO-DAY

# OVER THE TOP GIRLS

Final Appearance in an Entire Change of Program. Singers, Comedians, Dancers.

Always the Best

Picture Program

Eddie Polo in the

## "Bulls Eye"

The final Episode of this great outdoor Picture. Screen Magazine and a 2 reel L-Ko Comedy

Coming Monday: Francis Ford, in

## "Berlin Via America"

Together with a special One-Reel Subject, "The Spirit of the Red Cross."

## HOT SHOT FROM GUNNER WAITE

BRITISH FIGHTING MAN SWAYS  
ADA AUDIENCE WITH STORY  
OF THE WAR.

There are only two races on the globe—the human race and the Germans—according to Chief Gunner Waite of the British navy in an address to a packed house at the normal auditorium Friday evening. It is the duty of every human being to hate the Germans with all the fervency of his being, he declared, for their atrocities have made the Germans the outlaws of the world and the safety of the human race depends on crushing the Huns beyond all possibility of recovery.

Mr. Waite spoke at some length of German propaganda in this and other countries carried on since the days of Bismarck in a careful and painstaking manner, resulting in much anti-British sentiment which is only now disappearing as the people begin to realize how they have been imposed on by the Teutons. He blamed the Hearst papers and others of their kind for spreading this poison. American socialism, he said, is only a form of German propaganda designed to create division at home as has been shown by the attitude of the socialist leaders towards the war. In answer to talk to the effect that Germany had never been unfriendly to the United States he referred to the Samoan massacre in 1887 when sixty-seven American seamen were murdered at the order of Bismarck, the invasion of Liberia in 1896 and the conduct of the German fleet under von Diederichs at Manila bay when he was only deterred from intervening in favor of the Spanish by the commander of the British fleet. All these insults had been passed over and through German propaganda methods had been almost forgotten by the American public.

When he spoke of German atrocities his indignation was too strong for expression but he declared that the outside world has not heard the thousandth part of the story of German ferocity in inflicting suffering and tortures on the helpless people who have come under their ruthless heels. He gave a few instances that came under his own personal observation during the early days of the war. In one Belgian city which the British and Belgians recaptured he saw the bodies of a number of infants impaled on walls by German bayonets. A Catholic priest was deliberately shot to death by a German officer as he conducted mass in the chapel of a hospital and five sisters of mercy in the chapel at the time were also massacred. He himself helped to bury the mother superior who was shot when she refused to turn over the keys to the hospital safe. Rape, arson and every crime imaginable were the rule. The Germans set on foot. He himself adopted a family of Belgian children, victims of these atrocities. One of these, a little girl, had been violated and infected with a horrible disease. One little girl had been speared in the side by a German, one had her arm cut off above the elbow and another the hand cut off at the wrist, a boy had had his toes cut off and rendered almost helpless and this family was only one of thousands who had suffered similar or worse treatment. Scarcely a woman in Belgium but who has been ravished and five small boys have been sterilized in an effort to end the Belgian race. In another instance the Germans had inoculated 1,400 young women with syphilis. The Germans have never developed anything but barbarism, having stolen nearly all their ideas of science and invention from others and then claimed credit for them.

He mentioned his own exploits in battle only incidentally but declared that the greatest pleasure a man could have is killing a Hun. German soldiers having been trained like a machine, fight alike and if a man kills one in a hand to hand encounter he will know how to handle any others he may meet. He exhibited a Lusitania medal he had taken from the body of a German captain he had killed with his bayonet and explained how it must have been struck in advance of the sinking of the vessel as the date on the medal was May 5 when the vessel was actually sunk May 7, having been held up two days from her sailing date at the request of von Bernstorff. He said he had many more things too revolting to tell before a mixed audience which he hoped to be able to tell at some later date.

The speaker was more bitter against German sympathizers in this country than against the Huns themselves and prayed to see the day when they are given their just deserts. In course of his talk he gave great praise to the work of the Red Cross, Salvation Army and Y. M. C. A. He urged everyone to make liberal contributions to the Salvation Army as well as the others. Not every man at home is a slacker, but he is a slacker who is not doing something to help in the war. He is troubled with his throat as the result of having been gassed twice by the Germans, but expressed his delight that the allies now have a gas that is much more effective than that of the Germans.

He praised the American soldiers highly and see a happier day coming when they are fully into the conflict. He predicts that the decisive battle will be fought on the plains of Austria-Hungary. He was with the Americans in the Boxer campaign in China in 1900 and declares they were far above the Germans of that expedition. He made a special appeal to everyone to write often to the soldier boys and to make the letters cheerful in tone.

Gunner Waite is by far the most effective speaker who has visited Ada. He has not only gone through a long series of terrible experiences, but is a forceful speaker capable of expressing himself. His address will undoubtedly do much to stir the war spirit of Americans wherever he is heard. He was given enthusiastic applause throughout his address. Gunner Waite expects to become an American citizen. He has already taken out his first papers and is impatient for the time to come when he is fully naturalized. He also has a high admiration for the Elks and it is his ambition to become a member of that order.

W. C. Duncan called the meeting to order and introduced G. W. Barnes of Muskogee who is in charge of the

## KEPT HER AWAKE

The Terrible Pains in Back and Sides. Cardui Gave Relief.

Marksville, La.—Mrs. Alice Johnson, of this place, writes: "For one year I suffered with an awful misery in my back and sides. My left side was hurting me all the time. The misery was something awful."

I could not do anything, not even sleep at night. It kept me awake most of the night... I took different medicines, but nothing did me any good or relieve me until I took Cardui...

I was not able to do any of my work for one year and I got worse all the time, was confined to my bed off and on. I got so bad with my back that when I stooped down I was not able to straighten up again... I decided I would try Cardui... By time I had taken the entire bottle I was feeling pretty good and could straighten up and my pains were nearly all gone.

I shall always praise Cardui. I continued taking it until I was strong and well. If you suffer from pains due to female complaints, Cardui may be just what you need. Thousands of women who once suffered in this way now praise Cardui for their present good health. Give it a trial.

War Savings campaign in Oklahoma. He spoke briefly before Gunner Waite began and urged the importance of a hearty response to the movement. He complimented Pontotoc county by saying it is the best organized in the state. Gunner Waite also urged a hearty response to the War Stamp call. The occasion was opened by a prayer by Rev. C. B. James and the signing of America led by Miss Keller. It was concluded by a prayer by Rev. G. W. Beck and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

STAMPS

**\$100 Reward, \$100**  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietary powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. HENNEY & CO. Toledo, Ohio. Sole Agents, 75c.



### Easy to Keep Cool

if you are ready for hot days with an Emerson Fan

This small size is portable and adjustable; a small fan, but a real one, not stamped out of sheet metal. Costs almost nothing to run.

A five-year guarantee upon with each Emerson fan

Ada Electric & Gas Co.  
119 South Broadway

## Have you a Musical Car?

Does it squeak and wheeze and whistle every time you run it out? Then run it over here and let's see what's the matter. It may need HAVOLINE OIL and Havoline Greases.

F. A. FORD

## For Sale

I have a few real bargains in Real Estate for sale. Most any size house you want and almost anywhere in town that you may want it. Also a few choice lots. If you want to buy or sell and want quick action, see

## CLOER

At Commercial Hotel

## OIL OPERATIONS IN PONTOTOC CO

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AND IS  
UNDER WAY IN FIELD AT  
PRESENT TIME.

An impression is abroad in some sections that the operators in the oil fields of Pontotoc county are not doing their part toward the development of the field. This field has had several setbacks, not the least of which has been the difficulty of late in securing material and drillers. However, the operators are still going their limit in developing a large producing field in this county, which men familiar with the oil game believe will be a paying one. The wells thus far brought in are small, but the life of production makes them attractive enough that producers are making themselves thoroughly familiar with the locality.

Following is a general review of operations to date with the exception of the MacThwaite Co. which supplies the city of Ada with gas, and the American Oil and Refining Co., the largest producer of gas in the field. Information regarding the number of wells and production of these companies is not available. J. D. Abbott, et al., shut down at 1067 feet waiting for 6-inch casing. Tidewater well in sec. 36, 20 barrels selling no production. Benedum-Trees well sec. 32 T 6 N R 7 E making 25 bbl. Benedum-Trees No. 2, sec. 32 T 5 N R 7 E, making 8 bbl. Benedum-Trees No. 3, sec. 32 T 5 N R 7 E, making 10 bbl. Benedum-Trees No. 4, sec. 32 T 5 N R 7 E, making 10 bbl. Benedum-Trees No. 5, sec. 32 T 5 N R 7 E, making 10 bbl. Benedum-Trees No. 6, sec. 32 T 5 N R 7 E, making 10 bbl. Benedum-Trees No. 7, sec. 32 T 5 N R 7 E, making 10 bbl. Benedum-Trees No. 8, sec. 32 T 5 N R 7 E, making 10 bbl. Benedum-Trees No. 9, sec. 32 T 5 N R 7 E, making 10 bbl. 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# "OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By  
LIEUTENANT  
PAT O'BRIEN

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## CHAPTER V.

The Prison Camp at Courtrai. From the intelligence department I was conveyed to the officers' prison camp at Courtrai in an automobile. It was about an hour's ride. My escort was one of the most famous flyers in the world, barring none. He was later killed in action, but I was told by an English airman who witnessed his last combat, that he fought a game battle and died a hero's death.

The prison, which had evidently been a civil prison of some kind before the war, was located right in the heart of Courtrai. The first building we approached was large and in front of the archway, which formed the main entrance, was a sentry box. Here we were challenged by the sentry, who knocked on the door; the guard turned the key in the lock and I was admitted. We passed through the archway and directly into a courtyard, on which faced all of the prison buildings, the windows, of course, being heavily barred. After I had given my pedigree—my name, age, address, etc.—I was shown to a cell with bars on the windows overlooking this courtyard. I was promptly told that at night we were to occupy these rooms, but I had already surveyed the surroundings, taken account of the number of guards and the locked door outside, and concluded that my chances of getting away from some other place could be no worse than in that particular cell.

As I had no hat, my helmet being the only thing I had worn over the lines, I was compelled either to go bareheaded or wear the red cap of the Bavarian whom I had shot down on that memorable day. It can be imagined how I looked attired in a British uniform and a bright red cap. Wherever I was taken my outfit aroused considerable curiosity among the Belgians and German soldiers. When I arrived at prison that day I still wore this cap, and as I was taken into the courtyard, my overcoat covering my uniform, all that the British officers, who happened to be sunning themselves in the courtyard, could see was the red cap. They afterwards told me they wondered who the "bug Hun" was with the bandage on his mouth. This cap I managed to keep with me, but was never allowed to wear it on the walks we took. I either went bareheaded or borrowed a cap from some other prisoner.

At certain hours each day the prisoners were allowed to mingle in the courtyard, and on the first occasion of this kind I found that there were 11 officers imprisoned there besides myself.

They had here interpreters who could speak all languages. One of them was a mere boy who had been born in Jersey City, N. J., and had spent all his life in America until the beginning of 1914. Then he moved with his folks to Germany, and when he became of military age the Huns forced him into the army. I think if the truth were known he would much rather have been fighting for America than against her.

I found that most of the prisoners remained at Courtrai only two or three days. From there they were invariably taken to prisons in the interior of Germany.

Whether it was because I was an American or because I was a flyer, I don't know, but this rule was not followed in my case. I remained there two weeks.

During this period Courtrai was constantly bombed by our airmen. Not a single day or night passed without one or more air raids. In the two weeks I was there I counted 21 of them. The town suffered a great deal of damage. Evidently our people were aware that the Germans had a lot of troops concentrated in this town and besides the headquarters staff was stationed there. The Kaiser himself visited Courtrai while I was in the prison. I was told by one of the interpreters, but he didn't

call on me, and for obvious reasons I couldn't call on him.

The courtyard was not a very popular place during air raids. Several times when our airmen raided that section in the day time I went out and watched the machines and the shrapnel bursting all around; but the Germans did not crowd out there, for their own antiaircraft guns were hammering away to keep our planes as high in the sky as possible, and shells were likely to fall in the prison yard any moment. Of course I watched these battles at my own risk. Many nights from my prison window I watched with peculiar interest the air raids carried on, and it was a wonderful sight with the German searchlights playing on the sky, the "flaming onions" fired high and the burst of the antiaircraft guns, but rather an uncomfortable sensation when I realized that perhaps the very next minute a bomb might be dropped on the building in which I was a prisoner. But perhaps all of this was better than no excitement at all, for prison life soon became very monotonous.

One of the hardest things I had to endure throughout the two weeks I spent there was the sight of the Hun machines flying over Courtrai, knowing that perhaps I never would have another chance to fly, and I used to sit by the hour watching the German machines maneuvering over the prison, as they had an airplane not far away and every afternoon the students—or I took them for students because their flying was very poor—appeared over the town. One certain Hun seemed to find particular satisfaction in flying right down over the prison nightly, for my special discomfort and benefit, it seemed, as if he knew an airman imprisoned there was vainly longing to try his wings again over their lines. But I used to console myself by saying: "Never mind, old boy, there was never a bird whose wings could not be clipped if they get him just right, and your turn will come some day."

One night there was an exceptionally heavy air raid going on. A number of German officers came into my room, and they all seemed very much frightened. I jokingly remarked that it would be fine if our airmen hit the old prison—the percentage would be very satisfactory—one English officer and about ten German ones. They didn't seem to appreciate the joke, however, and, indeed, they were apparently too much alarmed at what was going on overhead to laugh even at their own jokes. Although these night raids seem to take all the starch out of the Germans while they are going on, the officers were usually as brave as lions the next day and spoke contemptuously of the raid of the night before.

I saw thousands of soldiers in Courtrai, and although they did not impress me as having very good or abundant food, they were fairly well clothed. I do not mean to imply that conditions pointed to an early end of the war. On the contrary, from what I was able to observe on that point, unless the Huns have an absolute crop failure they can, in my opinion, go on for years! The idea of our being able to win the war by starving them out strikes me as ridiculous. This is a war that must be won by fighting, and the sooner we realize that fact the sooner it will be over.

Rising hour in the prison was seven o'clock. Breakfast came at eight. This consisted of a cup of coffee and nothing else. If the prisoner had the foresight to save some bread from the previous day, he had bread for breakfast also, but that never happened in my case. Sometimes we had two cups of coffee, that is, near-coffee. It was really chicory or some cereal preparation. We had no milk or sugar.

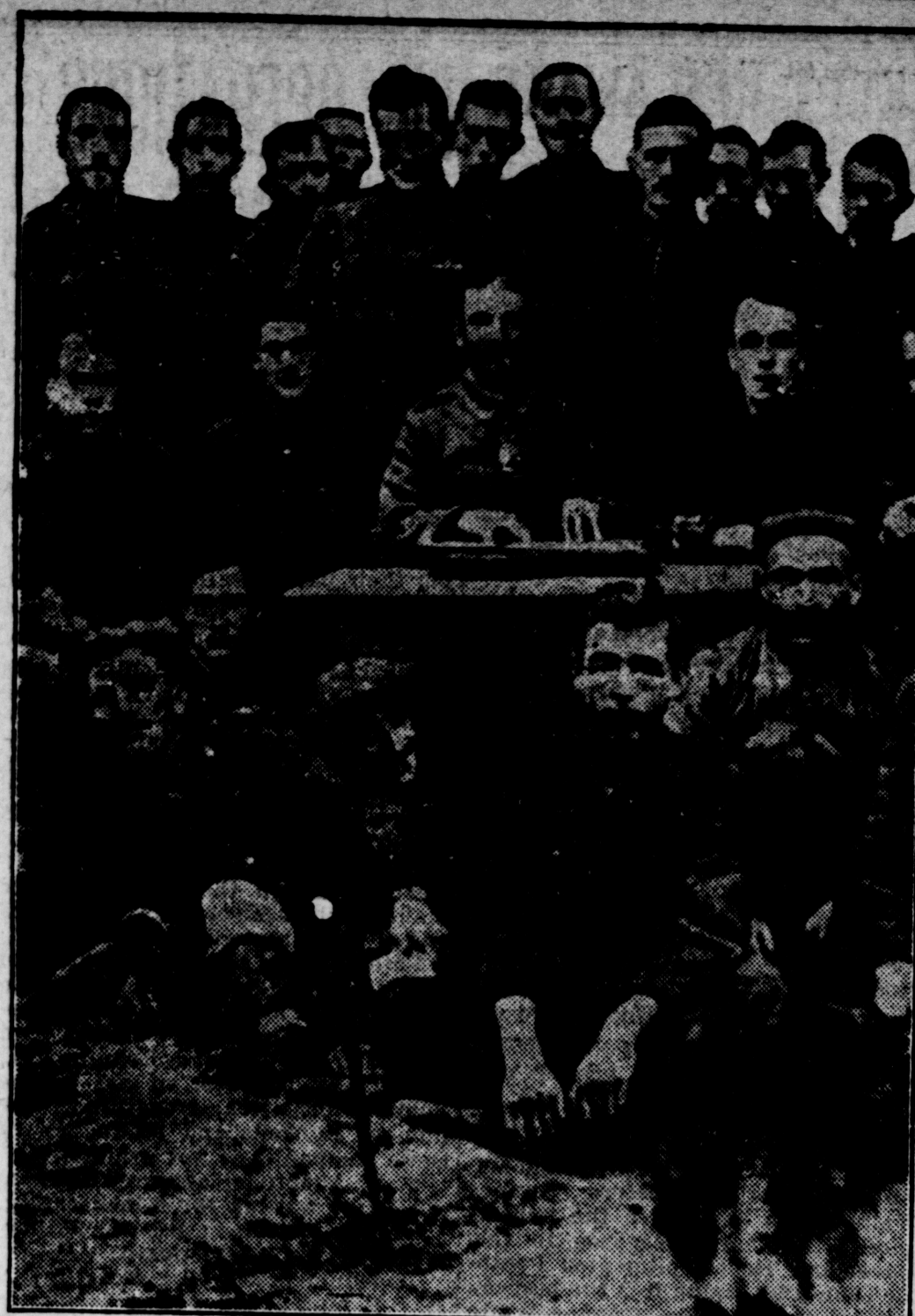
For lunch they gave us boiled sugar beets or some other vegetable, and once in a while some kind of pickled meat, but that happened very seldom. We also received a third of a loaf of bread—a war bread. This war bread was as heavy as a brick, black and sour. It was supposed to last us from noon one day to noon the next. Except for some soup, this was the whole lunch menu.

Dinner came at 5:30 p. m., when we sometimes had a little jam made out of sugar beets, and a preparation called tea, which you had to shake vigorously or it settled in the bottom of the cup, and then about all you had was hot water. This "tea" was a sad blow to the Englishmen. If it hadn't been called tea they wouldn't have felt so badly about it, perhaps, but it was adding insult to injury to call that stuff "tea," which with them is almost a national institution.

Sometimes with this meal they gave us butter instead of jam, and once in a while we had some kind of canned meat.

This comprised the usual run of eatables for the day—I can eat more than that for breakfast! In the days that were to come I learned that I was to fare considerably worse.

We were allowed to send out and buy a few things, but as most of the prisoners were without funds this was



From a Photograph Taken in the Courtyard of the Officers' Prison at Courtrai. Which Lieutenant O'Brien Preserved Throughout His Perilous Journey. O'Brien is Shown Standing Behind the German Guard, Who Sits at the Table in the Center of the Group.

but an empty privilege. Once I took advantage of the privilege to send my shoes to a Belgian shoemaker to be half-soled. They charged me 20 marks—\$5!

Once in a while a Belgian Ladies' Relief society visited the prison and brought us handkerchiefs, American soap—which sells at about \$1.50 a bar in Belgium—toothbrushes and other little articles, all of which were American made, but whether they were supplied by the American relief committee or not I don't know. At any rate, these gifts were mighty useful and were very much appreciated.

One day I offered a button off my uniform to one of these Belgian ladies as a souvenir, but a German guard saw me and I was never allowed to go near the visitors afterwards.

The sanitary conditions in this prison camp were excellent as a general proposition. One night, however, I discovered that I had been captured by "cooties."

This was a novel experience to me and one that I would have been very willing to have missed, because in the flying corps our airdromes are a number of miles back of the lines and we have good billets and our acquaintance with such things as "cooties" and other unwelcome visitors is very limited.

When I discovered my condition, I made a holler and roused the guard, and right then I got another example of German efficiency.

This guard seemed to be even more perturbed about my complaint than I myself, evidently fearing that he would be blamed for my condition.

The commandant was summoned and I could see that he was very angry. Someone undoubtedly got a severe reprimand for it.

I was taken out of my cell by a guard with a rifle and conducted about a quarter of a mile from the prison to an old factory building which had been converted into an elaborate fumigating plant. There I was given a pickle bath in some kind of solution, and while I was absorbing it my clothes, bed clothes and whatever else had been in my cell was being put through another fumigating process.

While I was waiting for my things to dry—it took perhaps half an hour—I had a chance to observe about one hundred other victims of "cooties"—German soldiers who had become infested in the trenches. We were all nude, of course, but apparently it was not difficult for them to recognize me as a foreigner even without my uniform on, for none of them made any attempt to talk to me, although they were very busy talking about me. I could not understand what they were saying, but I knew I was the butt of most of their jokes and they made no effort to conceal the fact that I was the subject of conversation.

When I got back to my cell I found that it had been thoroughly fumigated, and from that time on I had no further trouble with "cooties" or other visitors of the same kind.

As we were not allowed to write anything but prison cards, writing was out of the question; and as we had no reading matter to speak of, reading was nil. We had nothing to do to pass away the time, so consequently cards became our only diversion, for we did, fortunately, have some of these.

There wasn't very much money as a rule in circulation, and I think for once in my life I held most of that, not due to any particular ability on my part in the game, but I happened to have several hundred francs in my pockets when shot down. But we held a lottery that was watched without quite such intense interest as that. The drawing was always held the day before to learn who was the lucky man. There

was as much speculation as to who would win the prize as if it had been the finest treasure in the world. The great prize was one-third of a loaf of bread. Through some arrangement, which I never quite figured out, it happened that among the eight or ten officers who were there with me, there was always one-third of a loaf of bread over. There was just one way of getting that bread, and that was to draw lots. Consequently that was what started the lottery. I believe if a man had ever been inclined to cheat he would have been sorely tempted in this instance, but the game was played absolutely square, and if a man had been caught cheating the chances are that he would have been shunned by the rest of the officers as long as he was in prison. I was fortunate enough to win the prize twice.

One man—and I think he was the smallest eater in the camp—won it on three successive days, but it was well for him that his luck deserted him on the fourth day, for he probably would have been handled rather roughly by the rest of the crowd, who were growing suspicious. But we handled the drawing ourselves and knew there was nothing crooked about it, so he was spared.

We were allowed to buy pears, and being small and very hard, they were used as the stakes in many a game. But the interest in these little games was as keen as if the stakes had been piles of money instead of two or three half-starved pears. No man was ever so reckless, however, in all the betting as to wager his own ration.

By the most scheming and sacrificing I ever did in my life I managed to hoard two pieces of bread (grudgingly spared at the time from my daily rations), but I was preparing for the day when I should escape—if I ever should. It was not a sacrifice easily made either, but instead of eating bread I ate pears until I finally got one piece of bread ahead; and when I could force myself to stick to the pear diet again, I saved the other piece from that day's allowance, and in days to come I had cause to credit myself fully for the foresight.

Whenever a new prisoner came in and his German hosts had satisfied themselves as to his life history and taken down all the details—that is all he would give them—he was immediately surrounded by his fellow prisoners, who were eager for any bit of news or information he could possibly give them, and as a rule he was glad to tell us, because, if he had been in the hands of the Huns for any length of time, he had seen very few English officers.

The conditions of this prison were bad enough when a man was in normally good health, but it was barbarous to subject a wounded soldier to the hardships and discomforts of the place. However, this was the fate of a poor private who discovered there one day in terrific pain, suffering from shrapnel in his stomach and back. All of us officers asked to have him sent to a hospital, but the doctors curtly refused, saying it was against orders. So the poor creature went on suffering from day to day and was still there when I left—another victim of German cruelty.

At one time in this prison camp there were a French marine, a French flying officer, two Belgian soldiers, and of the United Kingdom one from Canada, two from England, three from Ireland, a couple from Scotland, one from Wales, a man from South Africa, one from Algeria, and a New Zealander, the latter being from my own squadron, a man whom I thought had been killed, and he was equally surprised when brought into the prison to find me there. In addition there were a Chinaman and myself from the U. S. A.

It was quite a cosmopolitan group,

and as one typical Irishman said: "Sure, and we have every nation that's worth mentioning, including the darn Germans with us whites." Of course this was not translated to the Germans, nor was it even spoken in their hearing, or we probably would not have had quite so cosmopolitan a bunch. Each man in the prison was ready to uphold his native country in any argument that could possibly be started, and it goes without saying that I never took a back seat in any of them with my praise for America, with the Canadian and Chinaman chiming in on my side. But they were friendly arguments; we were all in the same boat and that was no place for quarreling.

Every other morning, the weather allowing, we were taken to a large swimming pool and were allowed to have a bath. There were two pools, one for the German officers and one for the men. Although we were officers, we had to use the pool occupied by the men. While we were in swimming a German guard with a rifle across his knees sat at each corner of the pool and watched us closely as we dressed and undressed. English interpreters accompanied us on all of these trips, so at no time could we talk without their knowing what was going on.

Whenever we were taken out of the prison for any purpose they always paraded us through the most crowded streets—evidently to give the populace an idea that they were getting lots of prisoners. The German soldiers we passed on these occasions made no effort to hide their smiles and sneers.

The Belgian people were apparently very curious to see us, and they used to turn out in large numbers whenever the word was passed that we were out. At times the German guards would strike the women and children who crowded too close to us. One day I smiled and spoke to a pretty girl, and when she replied, a German made a run for her. Luckily she stepped into the house before he reached her, or I am afraid my salutation would have resulted seriously for her and I would have been powerless to have assisted her.

Whenever we passed a Belgian home or other building which had been wrecked by bombs by our airmen our guards made us stop a moment or two while they passed sneering remarks among themselves.

One of the most interesting souvenirs I have of my imprisonment at Courtrai is a photograph of a group of us taken in the prison courtyard. The picture was made by one of the guards, who sold copies of it to those of us who were able to pay his price—one mark apiece.

As we faced the camera I suppose we all tried to look our happiest, but the majority of us, I am afraid, were too sick at heart to raise a smile, even for this occasion. One of our Hun guards is shown in the picture seated at the table. I am standing directly behind him, attired in my flying tunic, which they allowed me to wear all the time I was in prison, as is the usual custom with prisoners of war. Three of the British officers shown in the picture, in the foreground, are clad in "shorts."

Through all my subsequent adventures I was able to retain a print of this interesting picture, and although when I gaze at it now it only serves to increase my gratification at my ultimate escape, it fills me with regret to think that my fellow prisoners were not so fortunate. All of them by this time are undoubtedly eating their hearts up in the prison camps of interior Germany. Poor fellows!

Despite the scanty fare and the restrictions we were under in this prison, we did manage on one occasion to arrange a regular banquet. The planning which was necessary helped to pass the time.

At this time there were eight of us. We decided that the principal thing we needed to make the affair a success was potatoes, and I conceived a plan to get them. Every other afternoon they took us for a walk in the country, and it occurred to me that it would be a comparatively simple matter for us to pretend to be tired and sit down when we came to the first potato patch.

It worked out nicely. When we came to the first potato patch that afternoon, we told our guards that we wanted to rest a bit and we were allowed to sit down. In the course of the next five minutes each of us managed to get a potato or two. Being Irish, I got six.

When we got back to the prison, I managed to steal a handkerchief full of sugar, which, with some apples that we were allowed to purchase, we easily converted into a sort of jam.

We now had potatoes and jam, but no bread. It happened that the Hun who had charge of the potatoes was a great musician. It was not very difficult to prevail upon him to play us some music, and while he went out to get his zither I went into the bread pantry and stole a loaf of bread.

Most of us had saved some butter from the day before, and we used it to fry our potatoes. By bribing one of the guards, he bought some eggs for us. They cost 25 cents apiece, but we were determined to make this banquet a success, no matter what it cost.

The cooking was done by the prison cook, whom, of course, we had to bribe.

When the meal was ready to serve it consisted of scrambled eggs, fried potatoes, bread and jam, and a pitcher of beer which we were allowed to buy. That was the 20th of August. Had I known that it was to be the last real meal that I was to eat for many weeks, I might have enjoyed it even

more than I did, but it was certainly very good.

We had cooked enough for eight, but while we were still eating, another joined us. He was an English officer who had just been brought in on a stretcher. For seven days, he told us, he had lain in a shell hole, wounded, and he was almost famished, and we were mighty glad to share our banquet with him.

We called on each man for a speech, and one might have thought that we were at a first-class club meeting. A few days after that our party was broken up and some of the men, I suppose, I shall never see again.

One of the souvenirs of my adventure is a check given me during this "banquet" by Lieut. James Henry Dickson of the Tenth Royal Irish Fusiliers, a fellow prisoner. It was for 20 francs and was made payable to the order of "Mr. Pat O'Brien, 2nd Lieut." Poor Jim forgot to scratch out the "London" and substitute "Courtrai" on the date line, but its value as a souvenir is just as great. When he gave it to me he had no idea that I would have an opportunity so soon afterward to cash it in person, although I am quite sure that whatever financial reverses I may be destined to meet, my want will never be great enough to induce me to realize on that check.

There was one subject that was talked about in this prison whenever conversation lagged, and I suppose it is the same in other prisons too. What were the chances of escape?

Every man seemed to have a different idea and one way, I suppose, was about as impracticable as another. None of us ever expected to get a chance to put our ideas into execution, but it was interesting speculation, and anyway one can never tell what opportunities might present themselves.

One suggestion was that we disguise ourselves as women. "O'Brien would stand a better chance disguised as a horse!" declared another, referring to the fact that my height (I am six feet two inches) would make me more conspicuous as a woman than as a man.

Another suggested that we steal a German Gotha—a type of airplane used for long-distance bombing. It is these machines which are used for bombing London. They are manned by three men, one sitting in front with a machine gun, the pilot sitting behind him and an observer sitting in the rear with another machine gun. We figured that, at a pinch, perhaps, seven or eight of us could make our escape in a single machine. They have two motors of very high horse power, fly very high and make wonderful speed. But we had no chance to put this idea to the test.

I worked out another plan by which I thought I might have a chance if I could ever get into one of the German airdromes. I would conceal myself in one of the hangars, wait until one of the German machines started out, and as he taxied along the ground I would rush out, shout at the top of my voice and point excitedly at his wheels. This, I figured, would cause the pilot to stop and get out to see what was wrong. By that time I would be up to him, and as he stooped over to inspect the machine, I could knock him senseless, jump into the machine and be over the lines before the Huns could make up their minds just what had happened.

It was a fine dream, but my chance was not to come that way.

There were dozens of other ways which we considered. One man would be for endeavoring to make his way right through the lines. Another thought the safest plan would be to swim some river that crossed the lines.

The idea of making one's way to Holland, a neutral country, occurred to everyone, but the one great obstacle in that direction, we all realized, was the great barrier of barbed and electrically charged wire which guards every foot of the frontier between Belgium and Holland, and which is closely watched by the German sentries.

This barrier was a three-fold affair. It consisted first of a barbed wire wall six feet high. Six feet beyond that was a nine-foot wall of wire powerfully charged with electricity. To touch it meant electrocution. Beyond that, at a distance of six feet, was another wall of barbed wire six feet high.

Beyond the barrier lay Holland and liberty, but how to get there was a problem which none of us could solve and few of us ever expected to have a chance to try.

Mine came sooner than I expected.

(To Be Continued)

STAMPS

Left Mother Gasping.

Edgar, seven years old, ran into his home the other day and informed his mother that Harold, next door, was at that moment getting a licking, his mother having caught him smoking. "That's one thing you don't have to be licked for, isn't it, Edgar?" said his mother proudly. "You don't smoke, do you?" "Now, I should say not," replied Edgar. "Why, gee, ma, I ain't smoked for more'n two years."—Kansas City Star.

First Balloon Ascension.

The first balloon ascension is said to have been made by Pere Berthold Guzman, a Portuguese priest, in 1720—or 60 years before Mongolfier.

Uncle Eben.

"Poverty," said Uncle Eben, "ain't no disgrace, 'ceptin' when a man would rather put up wif it dan work."

Get your adding machine paper at the News office.



The Conservation of Vision of the Eyes of the School Is Most Important.

The man of sense is he who best preserves those faculties with which nature has endowed him. He may hate to wear glasses, but sentiment is not evidence of weak mind, but rather of strong intellect. In this day men of strength, both mental and physical, wear them for the preservation of nerve force and vitality, as much as for the betterment of vision.

If you need glasses, you need our service.

COON

Jeweler and Optometrist  
120 West Main Street  
Ada, Oklahoma  
Phone 606

## City News

Get it at Gwilt & Mays. See Warren and See Better.

Forty-cent plate lunch—Schrieber's. Men's Silk Shirts in wonderful variety of patterns.—Burk's. 6-14-2t Mrs. J. A. Lemon was a Centrahoma visitor today.

Found, E. C. S. N. Class pin, 1916.—C. G. Bradford.

Old papers for sale at 5 cents per bundle at News Office.

R. H. Mixon left today for Fort Worth to visit his son.

Special reduced prices on Men's Low Cut Shoes.—Burk's. 6-14-2t Mrs. O. E. Parker, and Miss Mae Guest left this morning for a visit to McAlester.

Have your feet correctly fitted at Burk's. 6-14-2t

Miss Lucile Griffith and Lucile Lee went to Leigh this morning on a visit to friends.

Exclusiveness is our keynote in Ladies' Garments.—Burk's. 6-14-2t Mrs. J. W. Hamilton of Paris, Texas, is visiting her mother and sisters, Mrs. W. A. Wingo and daughters.

Pelter's Fashion Shop, exclusively Ladies', Children's and Misses ready-to-wear. A store for your convenience. 6-14-2t

W. H. Brents and wife are the proud parents of a new girl who came to take up her abode in the Brents home on the 8th inst.—Roff Eagle.

On account of serious illness of my wife will sell the Lancaster Cafe. Terms if desired. Doing a good business.—O. E. Lancaster, Mgr. 6-14-2t

J. C. Hynds and T. H. Wyatt have bought Henry Kroth's grocery business on West Main and will continue the business at the old stand under the name of City Cash Grocery. Watch for their ad Monday.

Burk's Ladies Ready-to-Wear Department has a beautiful variety in silk and Wash Dresses, Blouses, Skirts, Silk Underwear, Hose, etc. 6-14-2t

W. S. Woods, who lives just south of Ada, left a very fine sample of wheat at the News office. He has only a small patch but will get from 15 to 20 bushels from three pecks of seed. He also has some splendid corn and cotton.

This has been a good week on the farmers and men have gone out in droves from Ada and other towns of the county to help get the crops out of the weeds and to help harvest the fields. One more week like this has been well put most of them on the safe side. Prof. A. L. Fentem has sent out from thirty to fifty hands every day and will keep it up as long as necessary.

STAMPS

## Want Ads

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR QUICK SALE—250 shares Keltner stock at 150. Phone 430. 6-15-1t

STAMPS

ADA TRAIN SCHEDULE

M. K. & T. Railway

East  
No. 20 Lv. Daily.....11:15 A. M.  
No. 16 Lv. Daily.....10:05 P. M.

West  
No. 19 Av. Daily.....4:36 P. M.  
No. 15 Av. Daily.....5:00 A. M.

Santa Fe Railroad  
East  
No. 450 Lv. Daily.....3:00 P. M.  
No. 446 Ar. Daily.....1:50 P. M.

West  
No. 449 Lv. Daily.....11:00 A. M.  
No. 445 Lv. Daily.....3:00 P. M.

Prisco Railroad  
North  
No. 526, Okmulgee Lv.....6:00 A. M.  
No. 610, Okmulgee Lv.....12:30 P. M.  
No. 512 Meteor Lv.....4:32 P. M.

South  
No. 511 Meteor Ar.....12:57 P. M.  
No. 507 Sherman Ex. Ar.....6:00 P. M.  
No. 527 Okmulgee Ar.....8:15 P. M.

## Society

Miss Keller Hostess.

Thursday evening, June 13, Miss Emma Keller of the East Central faculty, entertained the unmarried members of the summer school faculty with an outdoor supper at her residence on East 9th. Refreshments were temptingly laid out in the dining room and each guest made a raid

upon the table, retreating with the fruits of his conquest to the porch or grass nearby. After supper both outdoor and indoor amusements were provided for the entertainment of the guests who proved enthusiastically appreciative of the hospitality of their hostess. It is probable that some of the married members of the faculty regard the occasion as being in the nature of a consolation prize. However, those who were present are willing to swear that the state of single blessedness has its occasional happy amelioration.—Contributed.

DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR NEWLY WED REGISTRANTS  
Washington, June 15.—Marriage since the enactment of the selective draft law no longer will be accepted as cause for exemption from military service, except in the case of men who have become of age since June 5, 1917, who may be exempted if they married before Jan. 16, 1918, the day on which the last resolution requiring their registration was introduced in Congress.  
Drastic amendments to the draft regulations were announced tonight

by Provost Marshal General Crowder, under which local boards are required to reclassify all cases involving such marriages. Dependency claims on account of children of such marriages will be allowed where children are "born or unborn before June 9, 1918."

STAMPS

CHOIR PRACTICE.  
The Presbyterian choir will meet for rehearsal this evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Curry, Director.

STAMPS

Let a Want Ad get it for you.

RESIDENCE FOR NORMAL PRESIDENT BEING PLANNED.  
A contract will be let in a few days for the building of an eight-room brick residence on the campus of the normal for the occupancy of the president. It will be modern in every detail. It is planned to have the work begin about July 1.

STAMPS  
Our ladies' Okford, Boots and Pumpes express charm and neatness in footwear.—Burk's. 6-14-2t

STAMPS  
Let a Want Ad get it for you.

## Soda Service

Our Soda Service is Second to None. Visit our Fountain Today. Use Nyal's Toilet Articles, and Nyal's Family Remedies. There's a Reason.

## ADA DRUG CO.

Roy Saffarrans, Mgr.  
Bring us your Doctors' Prescriptions



# Risking their lives for you

This is your war. Its result will determine the future welfare of yourself, your children, and your children's children. The stalwart sons of America now at the front are fighting your battles for you. They are determined on VICTORY—the sort of victory that you want; a victory that means LIBERTY. They are fighting for you with COLD STEEL. The least you can do for them is to fight for them with COLD CASH.

## BUY LIBERTY BONDS

The money you loan to your Government today will furnish food and munitions for the Nephews of Uncle Sam who will be in battle tomorrow—the men who will grapple with the Hun, face to face, in the trenches, on No Man's Land and among the clouds.

Outraged Belgium and all Liberty-Loving Humanity calls to you. If you are going to get into this fight keep close enough to the fighters to help them win. Keep just behind them.

## Cold Cash and Cold Steel Must Go Over the Top Together

THIS SPACE PAID FOR BY THE PRESIDENT AND FACULTY OF EAST CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, IN HONOR OF THE MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED SPLENDID YOUNG MEN, FORMER STUDENTS OF THE NORMAL, WHO ARE NOW FIGHTING OR ARE PREPARING TO FIGHT FOR WORLD LIBERTY.

# The Ada Evening News

VOLUME XV. NUMBER 106

ADA, OKLAHOMA, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1918.

TWO CENTS THE COPY

## CLEARANCE OF Men's Straw Hats

Fine assortment of  
Soft Straws, Stiff  
Straws, Panamas,  
Leghorns and  
Madagascars, all  
reduced for quick  
clearance. You'll  
never have a better  
opportunity to  
get a good summer  
hat for less than  
value.

Men's \$5 Straw and Panama  
Hats, Clearance Price \$3.95

Men's \$3.50 Straw, Panama  
and Leghorn Hats, Clearance Price \$2.25

Men's \$2.50 Straw Hats,  
Clearance Price \$1.95

Men's \$1.50 Madagascars  
Hats, Clearance Price .95c



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### STEVENS-WILSON CO.

#### LIBERTY

The Girls and Boys from Dixie will present a most excellent musical comedy program, featuring Al (Skeeter) Bernard, the burnt cork artist, in some classy songs. Also a clever chorus of pretty girls. The picture program presents Viola Dana in the drama, Weaver of Dreams, a five-act Metro play.

#### PRINCESS

Sylvia of Secret Service is a high class drama and the manager of the Princess declares it is the best picture ever shown at this theater which has presented many masterpieces. It is something new and novel and will both interest and entertain everybody.

#### THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD

That tired Spring feeling never happens in this studio. Our best efforts are always at the disposal of our patrons.

### Stall's Studio

Quality Photographers  
PHONE 34

## HAITI DECLARES WAR ON HUNS

### BLACK REPUBLIC OF CARIBBEAN SEA JOINS UNIVERSAL WAR ON HUNS.

(By the Associated Press)  
Port Au Prince, Haiti, July 15.—The Council of State, acting under powers given under the new Haitian constitution, unanimously voted for a declaration of war upon Germany as demanded by the republic's president.

### MISS ELLEN BORLAND DIES AT HENRYETTA.

Miss Ellen Borland died at Henryetta Sunday, following an operation a few days before. Interment at McAlester Tuesday.  
Miss Borland was well known at Ada, having resided here with her nieces, the Misses Cameron, when they were students in the Normal. She was a lady of fine qualities and her unexpected passing is deeply regretted by her many friends here.

## PRESCRIPTIONS

Bring your prescriptions to us. We take special pride in filling your prescription just as the Doctor would have it filled. Every Prescription brought to this store is filled by a Registered Pharmacist. Every Prescription is prepared with the utmost care and the purest and best ingredients. 10 Years of Careful work—filling Prescriptions in Ada has built us up a fine Prescription Business. Bring us your Prescriptions. Two Registered Pharmacists.

### Gwin & Mays Drug Co.

## GERMANS BEGIN DRIVE ON AMERICANS AND FRENCH

### FRONT OF 50 MILES ABLAZE. AMERICANS FIGHTING WITH COOLNESS OF SEASONED VETERANS.

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, 11:30 A. M.—A new German offensive was begun last night in the region between Rheims and Argonne. On a front between Chateau Thierry and Main de Massiges the Germans attacked this morning, the war office announces. The French are meeting the shock of the enemy attack with energy and the battle continues on a front of about eighty kilometers, approximately fifty miles. Enemy artillery displayed activity in the region south of Arras and on the Flanders front north of Bethune and in the Lore and Dickebus sectors.

### AMERICANS ATTACKED

With American Army on Marne, July 15.—The Germans at daylight this morning attacked violently American positions west of Chateau Thierry, especially near Vaux. The attack came after a violent bombardment of high explosive and gas shells throughout the night. The American troops sought shelter wherever available but when the enemy infantry appeared the Americans swarmed out and met the attacks with a rain of machine gun bullets, wearing gas masks as they fought. Bombardment of towns in the rear of the lines began after 6 o'clock, some projectiles falling in towns as far as twenty-five miles from Chateau Thierry in some towns behind the line. The bombardment is constant, the projectiles being from ten to twelve inch German naval guns. It was impossible at an early hour to determine how the battle in Vaux vicinity was progressing. Machine gun and rifle fire seemed hottest in Vaux itself.

Shortly after operations at Vaux began the Germans attacked all along the Marne where they were gallantly opposed by Americans and French. American machine gunners and infantry fought and died where they stood. Others of American troops withdrew strategically as the enemy attacked from east of Chateau Thierry to along the Marne east of Dormans, making additional crossings.

### Germans Cross Marne.

London, July 15.—The Germans crossed the river Marne at several places in the offensive begun early this morning, according to advices received here.

### AMERICANS DELIVER COUNTER-ATTACK.

With American Army on Marne, July 15 (2:30 P. M.)—American forces on this front delivered a counter-attack upon the Germans in the Vaux region this morning, driving off the enemy. It is clear that the German attack here completely broke down before the American counter-attack but the report that the Americans advanced their own lines several hundred yards is unconfirmed. The Germans threw many bridges across the Marne and on these they are passing under withering fire from the artillery. Americans and French comrades have resisted the enemy to the utmost and the resistance is continuing. Shortly after 11 o'clock a. m. American infantry regiments launched another counter-attack in the Conte region. At 11:20 long range bombardment of towns behind the lines was becoming more intense. The day opened sunny but low clouds are now scurrying over the battlefield threatening rain.

### Object of Offensive.

London, July 15.—The new offensive's immediate object, it is considered here, is to detach Rheims by attacking on both sides and taking hills which would protect the enemy right flank on a further advance southward.

### TWO CHANGES IN LIST OF MEN CALLED TO ARMY

Secretary Riley reports two changes in the list of 85 men called to the army published in Saturday's paper. It develops that Richard Correll and Henry Dees are already in the navy. Emmett C. Morrison of Vanos and Early Crabtree of Stone-wall have been substituted for them in the list called out.

### BIG FISH BRINGS GOOD SUM FOR RED CROSS

While fishing in Boggy Jim and Ben Boring, Felix Weldon, George Grider, Fred and Ike Blankenship caught a big yellow catfish weighing 43 pounds. It was sold at auction on the streets of Ada Saturday for the benefit of the Red Cross and brought \$32.50.

## AMERICANS ON RUSSIAN COAST

### ALLIES CAPTURE TOWN. CZECHO-SLOVAKS ADVANCING ON MOSCOW.

(By the Associated Press)

London, July 15.—American and British troops have occupied the entire Murman coast, in northern Russia, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Central News Agency via Amsterdam. After capturing Kem, on the White Sea coast, the Americans and British advanced toward Toroski, the Russian Bolshevik authorities having withdrawn to Nirok. Czecho-Slovak capture Kazan.

London, July 15.—Czecho-Slovak captured Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, after sharp resistance by Bolshevik forces, according to an exchange telegraph dispatch.  
American Army Casualty List.  
Washington, July 15.—Today's army casualty list shows:

Killed in action	14
Died of wounds	7
Died of Disease	7
Died of accident and other causes	1
Wounded severely	28
Missing in action	3

## GIRLS' MILITARY DRILL REPEATED TOMORROW

For the benefit especially of the county superintendents of East Central District who are spending Tuesday of this week at the Normal, the military drill that was given on the Fourth of July will be repeated on Tuesday afternoon about seven o'clock. Many people in town did not get to see the drill before, and have expressed a desire to have it repeated if at all convenient. Furthermore a good picture was not secured of the drill when it was given before, and the management of the Normal school is exceedingly anxious to have this. The people of the town are invited to come back—those who saw the drill when it was given and others who did not see it are invited to come. An attendant will be on duty at the grounds to see that the automobiles are parked to the best advantage so that people who come and desire to remain in the cars may see the drill. This will be the last public performance for the summer given by the students of the Normal school under Miss Jones' direction.

### NEW NORMAL INSTRUCTOR ARRIVES IN THE CITY

Professor R. S. Newcomb, head of the department of mathematics and director of athletics, is in the city visiting at the Normal school and looking out a location for next year. Professor Newcomb is a graduate of the Missouri School at Springfield, has an A. B. degree from the University of Oklahoma, and will be granted the master's degree at the close of the summer term. He has had wide experience in drilling athletic teams and it is believed he will prove a worthy successor of Glenn Clark who has made a state-wide reputation in his athletic ability.

More than one-fourth of the income taxation in 1916 was returned by persons with incomes from \$3,000 to \$10,000. These persons comprise the great body of the salaried classes of the country.

### THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I love to eat crackers  
with apples  
And read in a book  
old and fat.  
I feel so contented  
and cozy  
I wish I could  
purr like  
a cat.  
A. T. C.

### WEATHER REPORT.

Generally fair, says the weather man of Tuesday.

"BABY BONDS," THRIFT STAMPS FOR SALE HERE.



### Dainty Frocks

## \$4.89

One lot of ladies' summer frocks of distinction. Some of the famous Cadillac line is included in this sale. These dainty materials and the styles are sure to please you.

### School Gingham

Ginghams of many patterns can be bought now at this low price. Do your school sewing now. Tuesday and Wednesday, ten yards to the customer. Special, the yard ..... 20c

## Shaw's

DEPARTMENT STORE

S. M. SHAW, PROP.

PHONE 77 Established in 1902 ADA, OKLA.

## ADA BAND NOW ON PERMANENT BASIS

Ada again boasts of a good band composed of fourteen of the best musicians in the city. It is headed by Fred Schreiber and will meet every

Wednesday evening for rehearsal. Its members expect to give a good account of themselves on every occasion when their presence is desired and to make this a band the citizens will be proud to give their support.

It has been suggested, and wisely, too, that the band stand built in the city park three or four years ago be moved to the parking in the paving on East 12th street where concerts can be easily attended by the entire population.



Clearance of

## Men's Shirts

### 50c each

A generous lot of men's Shirts with out collars in stripes, various color combinations, cut full measure and all sizes; for quick clearance priced at 50c each. This is an unusual offer.

### The Surprise Store

Established 1905

115-117 West Main St.

Phone 117

# The Ada Evening News

By THE NEWS PUBLISHING AND  
PRINTING COMPANY  
ADA, OKLAHOMA.

BYRON NORRELL, Pres. and Editor  
Wm. D. LITTLE, Associate Editor  
OTIS E. WEAVER, Vice-President  
MILES C. GRIGSBY, Business Mgr.

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The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

The oil producers might have fared better had they accepted the first gross production tax fixing the rate at two per cent. They fought this law and killed it in the courts and the next legislature passed a law fixing the rate at three per cent and it held. It was some joke on them and a costly one, too, and now they do not find a very sympathetic public to which they may appeal.

The recess of congress will give Congressman McKeown an opportunity to come home for a few days breathing spell. His term of office has been a strenuous one from the first, congress having been in session most of the time and engaged in handling the weightiest matters that ever confronted the American nation. He has an unblemished record and well merits the best people can give him as is attested by his former opponent W. H. Murray who is not in the habit of flattering anybody. Mr. McKeown holds the confidence of the people to a wonderful degree and it is indeed fitting that he is being given a second term without opposition. Men with ambition to go to congress might as well move to other districts. A hearty welcome awaits Tom McKeown and his estimable wife when they reach home.

Again the German hordes are driving for Paris. Three times before this year have these same Huns made desperate efforts to reach the one city

of France, demoralize the French army and cause a peace parley to be started. In each of these three drives, he has won territory and killed thousands of French, British and American heroes. The first of the drives was the most successful, the last the least successful. The next one, started this morning, will prove, we believe, the greatest failure the Kaiser has yet met.

Many prophecies have been made as to where the German generals would next strike. It seems certain now that the gates of Paris are the goal, unless the offensive on the Marne is but a feint and the real drive is to be made in Flanders where renewed activity is evident. If the great offensive is sufficiently barred, if the great drive is in Flanders, the British may give way, but they will give way that the Americans and French and Italians and Australians may launch an offensive of their own on the southern half of the line.

## AIRMEN TERRORIZE HUNS ALONG RHINE RIVER

(By the Associated Press)  
London, July 15.—In the opinion of British government officials Germany's emotional crisis due to air raids on cities along the Rhine will be of long duration, with progressive attrition of German morale.

The Rhine, they point out, is a broad river as well as a long one and it is an unmistakable guide to airmen flying high by day or night. Many munition towns are distributed along that stream and also within easy reach of allied airmen are the iron towns dotting the river saar.

Germany cannot, it is argued, put up an effective air barrage along the whole length of the Rhine and the Saar although she can, by robbing her battle-line, keep fighting planes on the Rhine to attack the raiders. However, when the British recently raided Saarbrücken, Germany lost three to one when she sent up fighting machines for defense work, and Saarbrücken was bombed just the same.

## TULSA MERCHANTS OFFER PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS

Tulsa, Ok., July 13.—Tulsa merchants are opposed to doing away with the giving of Christmas presents, during the period of the war. A committee of the Retail Merchants' Association was authorized to carry this message to the Tulsa County Council of Defense. The loss of this trade would prove a serious blow to numerous merchants, it is claimed, and further Christmas shopping this year promises to tend largely toward articles of practical use. Christmas trade in 1917 broke all records in this city.

## BIG MEETING OF THE WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

Tuesday, July 16th, at 8:30 P. M. Business of great importance to the membership to be discussed. Refreshments will be served. Every member expected to be present. 7-15-2t

## Why We Fight

No. 6  
Because German Lust of Conquest  
Menaces in Many Ways Our  
Very National Existence

By CLARENCE L. SPEED  
Secretary of the War Committee of the  
Union League Club of Chicago.

Any one of the reasons why we are at war with Germany, mentioned in previous articles of this series, would be sufficient justification for this nation taking up arms. Only extreme patience, coupled, often, with complete failure to recognize the seriousness of the German menace to America and the world, kept the United States out of the war for nearly three years before it finally decided to join in. In fact justification for war with Germany existed years before the conflict in Europe was begun.

It has been shown that Germany, for years, had been plotting within our borders, encouraging immigrants to become citizens and at the same time remain faithful to the Kaiser. She filled our land with spies and agents of disorganization when, to all outward appearances, relations between America and Germany, were of the most friendly character.

From evidence supplied by the Germans themselves, it has been shown that Germany's doctrine that might alone is right would menace the very independence of the United States just as surely as it destroyed that of Serbia and Belgium, just as soon as Germany felt herself strong enough to make a formal attack. German lust of conquest knew no bounds.

Events of the last year have proven that Germany, having split the world in half by her creation of a Mitteleuropa, extending from the Baltic almost to the Persian gulf, was planning to devour the halves separately. The fact that our half of the world was being reserved for dessert was all the more reason why we should enter the war while a part, at least, of the other half was still making resistance.

Finally, when the collapse of Russia revealed the fact that Germany was fighting, not a war of self-preservation, but one of conquest pure and simple, and that the freedom of the entire world was menaced, any question of why we are fighting seemed superfluous.

The military party in Germany started the war because it believed the time ripe for conquest. Proof that ambition, and not consideration of its own safety, prompted Germany to begin the war is given by the fact that Serbia and Belgium, two helpless little nations, were the first attacked.

Germany had under no compulsion, signed a solemn treaty to protect the neutrality of Belgium. When she branded this treaty "a scrap of paper," she gave proof that all her treaties would be so considered when her interests demanded. In other words, Germany's invasion of Belgium meant the tearing up of every treaty which existed between Germany and other nations. It was ample justification for America going to war at that moment. This did not spur America at the time, but Germany's cruelties in Belgium, surpassing anything ever before known in modern history, gave further evidence that the world was not safe as long as such a government existed in it.

Then came Germany's conduct on the sea. With her battlefleet cravenly seeking shelter behind the defenses of the Kiel canal, Germany sent out her submarines and began a war on unarmed merchantmen. Women and children were her victims. American citizens by the score went down to death on the Lusitania. The United States made a protest, and Germany promised to mend her ways. This she did, for a time, until she could build a fleet of bigger and better submarines, and then her pirate sea warfare broke out with fresh vigor. How could we keep out of war when Germany, after ruthlessly killing our citizens, deliberately closed the sea to us?

German plotters and spies, under the direct leadership of the German ambassador to this country, worked almost openly, blowing up industrial plants, sinking ships in our harbors, and menacing railroads and canals.

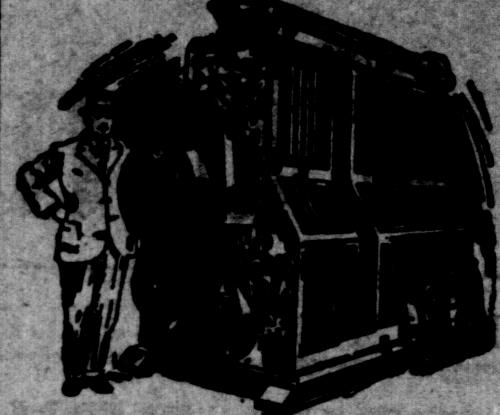
Germany, spurred by successes, openly began to announce plans for disciplining the United States. She scoffed at the Monroe doctrine, and tried to create a German state in Brazil which, in time would be strong enough to bring about a revolution and overthrow democratic government there.

By her huge armaments, her disregard of treaties, and her evident reliance on force alone, Germany was rapidly making the world an unsafe place in which to live, forcing all other nations to adopt the military system, or be at her mercy.

The German ambition to force German Kultur on the remainder of the world was well explained. Kultur, to the German mind, was not what culture is to us. It was the whole German system, of government, of commercialism and of life. There was no place for democracy in a world which bore the stamp of German Kultur. If we valued our form of government, we had to go to war.

The fight which England and France took up from the beginning, and in which Belgium and Serbia laid down their lives, was America's fight from the first, and America's fight long before it began, had America but realized. Now America does realize, and America cannot and will not make peace until the Prussian lust for conquest is curbed and the Prussian military power crushed for all time.

Let a Want Ad get it for you.



During the period of the war, you will get all the flour you need at a special price. The flour is guaranteed to be the best of its kind, and our Government, with flour and food.

**DO YOUR BIT.** Help the Government by saving on flour. Relieve the roads of this unnecessary congestion by establishing in your community one of these wonderful American Midway Marvel Roller Flour Mills.

## And Make Money, Too

\$100 to \$1,000 per month can be made with this permanent, substantial and dignified business. This wonderful self-contained roller mill is revolutionizing milling. Makes splendid flour at a better yield than the Government requires. One man without previous milling experience can run it successfully. Small cost, small power, easy operation enables you to make a "Better Bread of Flour Cheaper." You can make your flour under our nationally advertised brand.

Our Service Department inspects your product and keeps you up to date on quality. Flour of mill capacity from 15 to 100 barrels per day. You can start with the small size if you have \$1,000 to invest. Sold on 30 days' trial. Write for our catalog and complete list of agents and prices. Anglo-American Mill Co., 637-643 Trust Bldg., Owensboro, Ky. (20)

## A. R. SUGG FOR SECOND TERM AS COURT CLERK

The name of A. R. Sugg appears in the announcement column of today's paper as candidate for the Democratic nomination for a second term as court clerk.

Few men are better known in Pontotoc county than Roane Sugg, he being one of the early pioneers and having had a hand in all the various movements for the betterment of conditions here. Mr. Sugg has made a most excellent record during his first term of office and proved himself thoroughly capable. The business of his office is at all times kept right up to the minute and every man having business with him gets the most courteous of attention whether rich or poor. Mr. Sugg invites a close investigation of his record and is willing to abide by the verdict, for he has given close personal attention to every detail of his duties.

## HAD LIVED IN GERMANY EXCUSE FOR STEALING

(By the Associated Press)  
Geneva, July 15.—For pleading that leniency should be extended to his client, accused of the theft of some clocks, "because he lived for a long time in Germany," Mr. Auberson, a Geneva attorney, has incurred the wrath of the German legation in Switzerland.

At the instance of Baron von Romberg, German minister, the attorney general of the confederation has been asked to proceed against Attorney Auberson. The complaint has just been filed with the authorities by the German consul in Geneva.

The thief's case was drawing to a close and it was evident to his attorney that a conviction was probable. The latter elected therefore to throw his client on the mercy of the court. He counted rather too liberally on the anti-German sentiment prevailing in western Switzerland when he pleaded long time residence in Germany as extenuating circumstances for theft, for his client was convicted, and he himself is apt to face prosecution for violation of Swiss neutrality.

Get your adding machine paper at the News office.

Judge Smith C. Matson of the Criminal Court of Appeals is a candidate for the nomination on the Democratic ticket to that office from the Southern District at the primary August 6th, next.

Judge Matson first came into prominence in this state when an Assistant Attorney General during the administration of Hon. Charles West. At the conclusion of Mr. West's term Judge Matson was the only one of the Assistants retained by Attorney General Freeling.

His successful handling of many difficult law suits earned for Judge Matson his elevation to the bench of the Criminal Court of Appeals, in which capacity he has served for upward of one year to the complete satisfaction of the people.

Judge Matson respectfully solicits your vote and support.

## LIVESTOCK SITUATION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

(By the Associated Press)

Chicago, July 15.—The American livestock situation, as viewed by the National Livestock Exchange after a survey of conditions at the sixty big markets and the great producing areas, never was brighter from the standpoint of the producer, and the consumer, on the other hand, need have little fear of increased prices during the fall and winter. In fact, a slight reduction in beef prices may be expected by winter, while pork and mutton prices probably will see little change, in the opinion of C. B. Heinemann, secretary of the Exchange.

The splendid response to the government's request for increased production, the phenomenal reduction in losses from preventable diseases, war measures for the producer's protection, improved railroad service, especially to western markets, and the satisfactory condition of most ranges combine to make the outlook unusually promising, according to Mr. Heinemann.

The cattle increase, based on exchange reports from 59 markets and covering the first five months of the year, is 12.4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1917. Officials of the organization say that late reports indicate that the increase of 3,871,000 hogs estimated January 1, by the Department of Agriculture, will be far surpassed, and sheep receipts for the first five months increased 37,327 or 6.3 per cent over the same period of 1917. The western lamb increase alone, Mr. Heinemann reckons will be 1,500,000 head over last year.

Establishment of shipping zones, which makes a five-day market, long sought by shippers, and eliminating the Monday market "glut" that formerly caused wide price swings, together with the Bureau of Markets' recent action in taking over the work of handling estimated receipts and prospects, have been big factors in stimulating confidence of the producers, Mr. Heinemann declares. The licensing system, effective July 25, under which packers will operate, also had an encouraging effect upon producers, he says.

## BRITISH DISPATCH TROOPS TO SIBERIA

Washington, July 15.—News of the dispatch of British reinforcements to Siberia to support the Czechoslovak and Russian forces controlling Vladivostok and a long stretch of the Trans-Siberian railroad was received here today through official channels. Apparently, whatever may come of plans for allied military intervention in Russia on a great scale, the Czechoslovaks are to be given by the allies the aid necessary to prevent them from being crushed by Bolshevik forces operating with released German prisoners.

Just what British forces have been dispatched is not known here, nor is it clear whether the movement is part of a general plan of action determined upon in the absence of American approval and co-operation in an intervention program. British, American and Japanese marines and bluejackets already are ashore at Vladivostok guarding war stores.

There was nothing today to indicate President Wilson had changed his view that a military expedition to Siberia could not be undertaken without weakening the front in Europe. Until he is satisfied on this point he is expected to commit the United States to nothing beyond the extensive plan for economic and industrial aid.

Military as well as political intervention in Russia by the United States to bring about the establishment of a stable government and the overthrow of German influence was urged in the senate today by Senator Borah of Idaho, who declared that not until that has been accomplished could a lasting peace be made.

## NEW LAW ENFRANCHISES

Dublin, July 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The number of persons entitled to vote in Ireland will be increased nearly 150 per cent under the new franchise law giving everyone who has lived in Ireland six months the right to vote. The franchise is extended to women over thirty years old who are the wives of electors.

The city of Dublin has had up to now about 40,000 voters. In future it will have 100,000. The effect on Irish politics generally is expected to be to increase the voting strength of the Sinn Fein party, since the larger part of the additional voters will be young men, and the young men are mostly Sinn Feiners.

Their suspicions as to the intentions of the government with regard to conscription very nearly kept thousands of the new voters lists for when the forms were sent out requiring information as to age and residence they saw in it a plot of the government to facilitate their enrollment as conscripts. Their leaders, however, promptly allayed their fears and issued orders encouraging them to secure the franchise.

## OKLAHOMANS TO BE SENT TO CALIFORNIA CAMP

Oklahoma City, July 15.—Telegraphic instructions received at the Adjutant General's office here today from Provost Marshal Crowder at Washington, order the intransigent on August 5, a 1,200 white registrants of Oklahoma, physically fit for military service. This military contingent will go to Camp Fremont, California, the first to go west for training. Most of the men will be taken from Class 1 of last year's registration, but registrants of the class of June 5, 1918, may be voluntarily inducted, provided all Class 1 registrants of the 1917 class who are physically fit have been inducted, the order reads.

Old papers for sale at 5 cents per bundle at News Office.

## JNO. H. WRIGHT

Candidate For Lieutenant Governor  
Subject to Democratic Primary August 6

Submits his candidacy on his record of active service in the third, fourth and fifth legislatures.

Among the many important laws which he advocated and supported, the following may be selected as most representative of his efforts:

Inheritance tax law. Under this law the Archbold estate paid into the state treasury \$58,251.00.

Authorizing investment of sinking funds in county and city warrants. Summoning grand and petit jurors by registered mail. Putting clerk of supreme court and county assessors on salary. Prohibiting wife and child abandonment. Mortgage tax law. Prohibiting deficiency appropriations.

Gross production tax on oil and gas under which the state collected last year \$2,416,190.78, which has put the general fund of the state on a cash basis.

Income tax law under which the state collects yearly about \$400,000. State Depository law requiring all state officers to deposit daily, with banks paying 3% on daily deposits, under which the state received last year \$119,035.95. \$48,473 of this goes into the school fund. Advocated laws putting penal and eleemosynary institutions on a self sustaining basis.

Providing for partial support of poor women whose husbands are dead or convicts and who have one or more children under 14 years of age.

Many of these laws Mr. Wright personally prepared.

He considers it a great honor to be Lieutenant Governor of this splendid commonwealth where he has lived for 24 years. He is a native of Virginia and lived in Texas several years.



## MUSICIANS WILL MEET AT JESSE

The Pontotoc County Musical Association will convene at Jesse July 27, at 8 p. m. and continue over Sunday. President J. L. Collins is anxious for a full attendance, especially by the musicians of this and adjoining counties.

This organization has been in existence for many years and has always been in the hands of the live wires who have made it a gratifying success. The meeting at Jesse bids fair to be one of the most successful ever held.

## ADA TRAIN SCHEDULE

M. K. & T. Railway

East

No. 20 Lv. Daily.....11:15 A. M.

No. 16 Lv. Daily.....7:05 P. M.

West

No. 19 Av. Daily.....4:36 P. M.

No. 15 Av. Daily.....5:00 A. M.

Santa Fe Railway

East

No. 450 Lv. Daily.....3:00 P. M.

No. 446 Av. Daily.....1:50 P. M.

West

No. 449 Lv. Daily.....11:00 A. M.

No. 445 Lv. Daily.....3:00 P. M.

Frisco Railroad

North

No. 526 Okmulgee Lv.....6:00 A. M.

No. 610 Eastern Ex. Lv.....12:30 P. M.

No. 512 Meteor Lv.....4:32 P. M.

South

No. 511 Meteor Ar.....12:57 P. M.

No. 507 Sherman Ex. Ar. 6:40 P. M.

No. 527 Okmulgee Ar.....8:15 P. M.

## Learn to Dry Food— Uncle Sam Will Teach You

The government publication shown here explains drying of fruits and vegetables—a method of food conservation doubly important this year. Drying is easy to do, calls for simple equipment, and requires no sugar. Methods tested and proved good by government specialists are explained in this bulletin, a copy of which belongs to every American housewife.

### FARM and HOME DRYING of FRUITS and VEGETABLES

JOSEPH S. CALDWELL  
Plant Physiologist, Office of Horticultural and  
Pomological Investigations

FARMERS' BULLETIN 984  
United States Department of Agriculture

Contribution from the Bureau of  
Plant Industry  
Wm. A. Taylor, Chief

Washington, D. C. June 1918

To get this bulletin, clip, fill out, and send this coupon

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Washington, D. C.

Please send Farmers' Bulletin 984 to

(Name) (Street or R. F. D. number)

(City and State)

This space is contributed by THE ADA EVENING NEWS

Storage Batteries Charged  
Storage Batteries Rebuilt  
Use Our Battery while Yours is being repaired

## Automobile Owners

Does Your Self Starter Work?  
Are Your Lights Bright?

If not, have the Ada Battery Hospital make a thorough test of your storage battery, and locate your trouble. This service is free.

### A NEW BATTERY SHOP

The Ada Battery Hospital has rented space in the Chaney & Bates service station (Dodge Agency) on East Main Street. Mr. Edward Haynes is the battery mechanic who will do the work. Mr. Haynes is a thorough Battery man, with years of repairing and factory experience. He understands the chemical, as well as the electrical part of storage batteries, and has the delicate instruments necessary to do the work, and knows how to use them.

Ada Battery Hospital will open for business Saturday, June 29th. Bring your battery troubles to us and know they will be handled properly, by factory methods.

## Ada Battery Hospital

Chaney & Bates Service Station Building  
(Dodge Agency)

## MONEY TO LOAN

The Georgia State Savings Association has ample funds to loan on good, well located city property in Ada; good contract, pay-by-the-month plan. On a long time loan of \$1000.00 you can save approximately \$100.00 on our plan of payments. Come in and let's talk it over

## J. G. WITHERSPOON

(119 S. Broadway)

FARM LOANS—INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

## "Sylvia of Secret Service"

At The

## PRINCESS TONIGHT

The Best Picture that has ever been shown in the house.

I want you all to come and see it.

Admission 10-15c

## DISCIPLINE AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Headquarters American Troops with the British Army in France, France, July 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—A purloined goose was the cause of so much trouble for a few soldiers of the American army recently that they now consider that the bird would have been cheap even at the high war prices that prevail in these regions.

The complaint from the woman who lost the goose was the only one received at the headquarters of the division to which the men belonged, she promptly received satisfaction in the coin of the country and the men were obliged to digest their feast in the guard house while they reflected upon the rules regarding foraging.

Of course there are worse things a soldier can do than to swipe a goose, said an officer of the division in question, but even that is more than shall be permitted in this force.

We came over here to do a laudable thing and we are going to do it cleanly. Whatever we draw from this country is going to be paid for in due form and the few men in our ranks who dare try any other system will pay dearly for their experience."

Other units of the American army in this zone have not had a single case of this kind. The men behave even better than at home; they are getting on splendidly with the inhabitants and with their allies. Guard house cases are the rare and are generally for insignificant misconduct.

"Insubordination," said one officer, "is often the consequence of a grudge. Our men have a few grievances and we have little trouble with them."

The dignified but friendly way in which the average officer tells a man where he falls short provokes earnestness instead of the resentment that more brutal methods engender in some European armies.

"That's bad," said a lieutenant in charge of a company at rifle practice, handing a poor record back to a soldier. "You'd better try again."

"I never could shoot much, sir," replied the soldier, visibly relieved at being let down so easily, "but I'll do better next time." He came on with another detail and did far better.

The excellent feeling between officers and men that results from this kind of discipline is apparent everywhere among the troops billeted in this area. It is difficult to find a sour countenance or to hear a word of complaint. All the men seem to realize what a respect their mission over here commands. They are showing themselves worthy of that respect.

### WILLIAMS FAVORS FIXING PRICE OF COTTON BY U. S.

(By the Associated Press)

Oklahoma City, Ok., July 15.—Governor Williams said today that he is in favor of a government-fixed price on cotton. In his opinion, to establish a settled price on cotton would remove speculative activity and bring a uniform condition that would be better for the industry and its various angles.

## LARGE ORDERS FOR CARS AND ENGINES

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, July 15.—In the light of experience with transportation difficulties during the winter of 1917-18, chiefs of the United States railroad administration consider that additional locomotives are more necessary now than additional freight cars.

Discussing the decision recently announced to build 100,000 new cars for American railroads during the present year, railroad administration officials say the number was fixed only after every locomotive that existing facilities could turn out during the next year had been ordered.

"It was not a shortage of cars that brought about congestion in the past," it is said at the Railroad Administration. "In fact, so many cars got jammed up in terminals that they nearly blocked transportation themselves. The shortage was in motive power. So in considering the matter this year, when the war industries board fixed the amount of steel which it would allot to railroad use, we assigned to the engine shops every pound that there was a reasonable chance of getting into a new locomotive this year. Any engine builder who can increase his capacity can still get orders."

"After that an estimate of the amount of steel available was made, and as many cars as can come out of it were ordered. That happened to be 100,000. They are of a composite steel and wood design, adopted because it will get more cars out of the steel supply. Only the event itself will show, but be consider that the construction ordered will be sufficient to meet the strains, though all of our calculations are based upon an increased traffic burden for railroads next year."

Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age Gazette of Chicago, using figures compiled by Slason Thompson, head of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, has made a prediction that the new car construction will not obviate a shortage when crop and coal movements pile upon railroads after October. He declares that 125,000 freight cars are worn out and junked normally each year by American roads, and that during recent years new construction has failed to keep pace with wastage. There were 4,972 fewer freight cars in use on American railroads in 1917 than there were at the beginning of 1911, he concludes, placing the present total at approximately 2,500,000. This total, he asserts, is 250,000 short of the number required to handle the freight.

"The original shortage which was responsible mainly for the chaos of last winter, will have to be increased rather than decreased," he said in a statement upon the administration's car building program, "and at that I learned at recent conferences at Washington that cars have not thus far been turned out as fast as they might have been."

"On March 1, 1916, for the first time for 2 1/2 years, the American Railway Association reported a net shortage of cars. This was due mainly to weather conditions, and to an acute congestion at Eastern ports. It disappeared, and did not return for five months. On September 1, 1916, however, a new shortage was reported again; and net shortages varying from 34,000 to 139,000 cars have been reported every month since. This unbroken continuance of car shortage for more than 20 months is without precedent in the history of American railroading. The car shortage is again on the ascendancy now, and will assuredly reach its peak early in October when the crop movement together with the coal traffic will further augment the demands upon the railroads."

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Of course there are worse things a soldier can do than to swipe a goose, said an officer of the division in question, but even that is more than shall be permitted in this force.

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## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

### LITTLE PRAIRIE DOGS

"There are so many animals who sleep in the winter and do not wake up until the spring" commenced Daddy, "and I have told you about ever and ever so many of the ones who don't think a night is nearly enough at a time for a sleep. They think to doze and dream all the winter long and to forget the cold weather is the right thing to do. But when spring comes they want to be around again."

"Many of the little creatures who would sleep if they were free for the winter time do not take such long naps if they are in the zoo. It is mostly because the weather in the cages is different from the weather outdoors. The snow and rain and sleet and hail can't touch them. And they are fed regular meals."

"Among the animals who have been asleep all winter have been the frogs, toads, turtles, snakes, bears, woodchucks, and a good many others, but the ones who thought they had the best sleep of all were the little prairie dogs."

"They always go to sleep—even if they're in the zoo, and they dig their holes in the ground where they burrow down when the weather gets chilly."

"It's funny about our cousin, Mr. Woodchuck," said Peter Prairie Dog. "What is funny?" asked Pat, his younger brother.

"We are so alike in many ways, and in others quite different."

"Pray explain," said Pat. "I'm younger and I don't know nearly so much. In fact, I'm very, very young, so young that I can't learn the lesson of remembering my age."

"That's not a lesson," said Peter, "but no matter. Remembering your age is a habit."

"What's a habit?" asked Pat, who was very fond of asking questions. "A habit is something we do regularly because we have become accustomed to doing it," answered Peter, waving his tail.

"But, Pat, my dear brother, if you keep asking so many little old questions, I'll never be able to tell you the difference between Mr. Woodchuck and myself."

"Pat was about to ask what little old questions were, but stopped just in time, and instead of speaking, gave a funny little bark."

"I won't interrupt any more," said Pat.

"Mr. Woodchuck and his family," said Peter, "are our cousins. And what Mr. Woodchuck does, the whole family do, but as we're only cousins, we have different ways. Still, everything Grandfather Prairie Dog does, we do, too. All families have the same ways for the most part."

"Peter Prairie dog barked and wagged his tail, turned around twice and then began again:

"Mr. Woodchuck is like us in the way he sleeps. He will not budge all the winter long, nor show any sign of life when he is sleeping. The farmer always knows that spring has come when the woodchuck appears. He goes into one of his holes and shuts off the other two which he has in the summer time, for he has quite a fine house, has Mr. Woodchuck. But if he should be disturbed by anyone in the cold weather he will stay rolled up in a ball and will not open his eyes. Now and again he will grunt, that's all."

"Now we sleep in much the same way. But we are different."

"Pat listened attentively. He knew all the rest that Peter had been telling him, but he didn't know what was coming."

"Mr. Woodchuck is very sorrowful, which means the same as sad. He gets the blues and becomes grumpy and unhappy and we are always pleasant."

"Often when 'What is Funny?' they think we are barking we are really laughing, for we laugh with our tails. It's fine to be able to laugh forwards and backwards."

"Fine," echoed Pat.

"We like a great deal of the same food as Mr. Woodchuck does—vegetables and roots. But oh, carrots are the favorite dish of the prairie dogs."

And Pat barked in agreement.

"We never make pets, though we're so pleasant and cheerful. It's just that we're not very fond of being 'too tame, and Mr. Woodchuck is like us in that respect, too."

"But to think of ever being unhappy in this beautiful, spring and summer world," said Peter, "for so long as we sleep in the winter we have no worry at all! And they barked happily as they ran to join their brothers and cousins."

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## WHAT NEW TIME HAS ACCOMPLISHED

In a single day the personal habits of 100,000,000 people were radically changed by the passing of the daylight-saving law, and that change has greatly benefited the nation's health, promoted gardening on an unprecedented scale, and has conserved great quantities of fuel through the use of less artificial light. Householders have been among those who have enjoyed the most marked reduction in lighting bills.

An Illinois county seat in which are 391 meters, installed in homes and small stores, furnishes figures which probably can be taken as typical of thousands of American communities. In April, 1917, the current used was 23,606 kw.-hr. and in April, 1918, 21,942 kw.-hr., making a saving of 1,664 kw.-hr. The consumption for May last year and this year was 21,672 kw.-hr. and 19,934 kw.-hr., respectively, making a slightly larger decrease than for April, while in June, preliminary estimates showed, the saving in lighting current would be very much greater. In the plant supplying this town, approximately 3 1/2 lb. of Illinois coal is consumed in making 1 kw.-hr. of electricity. Estimating the average monthly saving of the community at 1,800 kw.-hr., an added hour of daylight for seven months theoretically will effect a saving of more than 22 tons of coal. If, as seems altogether probable, thousands of other communities have made a similar record, the total saving is enormous.

In large office buildings the saving has been, and will be, small during the period of changed time because practically all the offices are empty before the hour of darkness arrives. On the other hand, clubs, hotels, etc., have experienced a saving in artificial light estimated at four or five per cent. In one nationally known hotel the daily average of current used during April, 1917, was 3,451 kw.-hr. in April, 1918, while the daily averages for May of last year and this were 3,330 kw.-hr. and 2,920 kw.-hr., respectively. As in other plants during these war times, a considerable part of the saving is not due to the change of time alone, but to greater in using lights and to the installation of smaller lamps, etc. Making allowance for these factors, the daily saving in this hotel on account of the change of time will average as much as 170 kw.-hr. In the seventh-month period theoretically this hotel will save 71 tons of coal, approximately four pounds of fuel being required to produce 1 kw.-hr. of current.

The chief executive of a large group of public-utility companies which normally spend \$50,000,000 a year on extensions and improvements estimates that the new time schedule has caused a three or four-per-cent reduction in the amount of lighting current supplied by his companies. What this would actually amount to in terms of coal was not stated. Early in the spring this public-utility expert advocated the adoption of the new time schedule for the entire year believing that it would be a public benefit. The Fuel Administration has also argued for the extension of the plan to include the winter months. But more recently the expert referred to has changed his attitude, declaring that figures obtained from his engineers show such discrepancies that he is uncertain as to what benefit, if any, would result from a winter daylight-saving schedule.

The change of time has been a big factor in increasing gardening in towns and cities. Thousands of factory employes in industrial centers are able to raise produce for the first time. The bathing beaches, parks, and other outdoor recreation centers have had big increases in patronage. The head of the Chicago Health Department says that the present season shows a big decrease in disease in that city, and he attributes much of the improvement to day light saving.

The census seems to be that as a fuel-saving measure, as well as from the standpoint of health and increased food production, the daylight-saving plan has been highly successful. Estimates given out by the Fuel Administration state that the plan will effect a saving in this country of 1,077,000 to 1,500,000 tons of coal.—Popular Mechanics.

For the Little War Orphans. In the August Woman's Home Companion Anna Steese Richardson gives this interesting report of the Stage Women's War Relief bins for baby clothes for the war orphans of France and Belgium:

"But the most fascinating parcels were those which contained garments already worn by American babies."

"A box which was on exhibition for many days and with which the workers parted reluctantly came from the wife of an American soldier now in France. He enlisted on the day that his baby was three months old. His wife was changing their baby to short clothes when she read the appeal for war orphans in the April Companion. Into a great box went every stitch of her baby's layette; daintily embroidered slips, Gertuders of soft, silky flannel, little blouses and shirts so carefully laundered that they were soft as new, albatross jackets, crocheted booties, Baby Bunting of white elderdown, and even a cunning hot-water bottle popped into a pink silk case. But, most beautiful of all, as the workers turned back the white tissue covering, was a wee little American flag, and the mother's card, to which was added the name of the soldier father and his regiment. It is not a beautiful thought—the American man fighting for his baby, and the French orphan wearin' his baby's clothes?"

"Many parcels contained baby garments which had lain in lavender or camphor for many, many years. They were worn by some new fighting in our foreign service. One of these mothers wrote: 'They were yellow with age, but I have done my best with bluing. I like to think of their



## Easy to Keep Cool

if you are ready for hot days with an Emerson Fan

### Emerson Fan

This small size is portable and adjustable; a small fan, but a real one, not stamped out of sheet metal. Costs almost nothing to run.

A five-year guarantee coupon with each Emerson fan

Ada Electric & Gas Co.  
119 South Broadway

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISTRICT AND COUNTY The News is authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for the respective offices named, subject to the Democratic Primary:

For State Senator: LUTHER HARRISON

For District Judge: J. W. BOLEN

D. G. HART

For County Attorney: WAYNE WADLINGTON.

For County Treasurer: D. W. SWAFFAR

For Sheriff: BOB DUNCAN (re-election)

I. R. GILMORE

For County Tax Assessor: NICK HEARD (Re-election)

For County Clerk: MILTON GARNER

J. O. McMINN

A. R. SUGG (Re-election)

For County Weigher: O. J. LEE (Re-election).

JOHN WARD

For County Judge: OREL BUSBY (Re-election)

J. O. COWART

For Representative: T. V. B. MULLINAX

M. L. CHAMBERS

W. H. EBBEY

DATE CRAWFORD

W. C. DUNCAN

For County Superintendent: A. FLOYD (Re-election)

For Co. Commissioner, 1st District: W. H. BRUMLEY (Re-Elec.)

For County Commissioner (2nd Dist): R. L. MOSS

J. I. LAUGHLIN

W. B. SELFRIDGE

County Commissioner, 3rd Dist.—HENRY F. BIBB

W. H. BRENTS (Re-election)

For Constable, Ada Precinct—WALTER GOYNE

Re-election

## LODGE DIRECTORY

A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting of Ada Lodge No. 119, Saturday night on or before full moon in each month.

JOHN THRASHER, W. M.

F. C. SIMS, Secretary.

E. A. M. Ada Chapter No. 26, Royal Arc

Masons, meets the second Tuesday night in each month.

E. A. McMINN, H. P.

F. C. SIMS, Secretary.

K. T. M. Ada Commandery No. 16 Knights

Templar Masons meets the third Friday of each month.

C. G. BRADFORD, D. E. C.

F. C. SIMS, Recorder.

W. O. W. Ada Camp, No. 568, meets every

Tuesday night, I. O. O. F. Hall 7:30 o'clock.

HUGH BENNETT, G. O. C.

C. E. CUNNING, Clerk.

E. F. O. E. Ada Lodge No. 1275, E. F. O. E.

Regular meeting second and fourth Mondays in each month.

H. F. REICH, H. P.

E. S. HARAWAY, Sec.

I. O. O. F. Ada Lodge No. 146, I. O. O. F.

Regular meeting every Thursday night.

FRANK ARNETT, N. G.

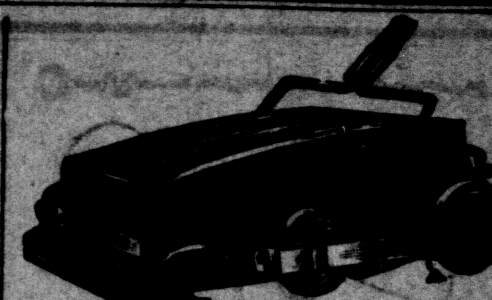
H. C. EVANS, Sec'y.

being worn by some baby for whom my boy is now fighting."

Notice.

Starting July 21st Dallas Morning News will be 80c per month. Starting July 21st Sunday Dallas News will be 5c per copy.—G. Frank Withers, Circulator for Dallas News. 7-15-18

Your liberality in buying War Savings Stamps indicates that you are helping the boys "over there" on to Berlin.



HUGBO VACUUM CLEANER Cleaner and Sweeper combined. This Cleaner in the home lifts the burden of heavy work from the housewife's shoulders. \$7.50 to \$8.50.

JACKSON BROS.

Let us tell you where to buy your Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps

### BUY YOUR

## COAL

OF US—TERMS CASH

Ada Ice & Cold Storage Co.

PHONE 29

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. CATHERINE THRELKELD County Health Officer Over Surprise Store Day and Night Telephone 577

Office Phone 1 Res. Phone 325 ISHAM L. CUMMINGS Physician and Surgeon X-Ray and Electro-Therapy Laboratory Office Just East of M. & P. Bank

T. H. Granger Ed Granger Phone 250 Phone 477 GRANGER & GRANGER Dentists—Phone 212 Norris-Haney Building 1st Stairway West of Rollow's Corner

F. C. SIMS Real Estate, Fire and Tornado Insurance—Farm and City Loans A share of your patronage is solicited and will receive prompt attention Office in I. O. O. F. Building

J. W. SHELTON & CO. EMBALMERS AND UNDERTAKERS Auto Ambulance Lungmeyer 115 East Main St., Ada, Okla. Phone 618 Open Day and Night

W. D. Faust M. L. Lewis Res. Phone 81 Res. Phone 333 DR. FAUST & LEWIS PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS Office and Faust Hospital, over Surprise Store. Office Phone 50

JOSEPH ANDERSON Justice of the Peace and Notary Public Your business solicited, prompt attention given Court House Phone 207

Office Phone 51. Res. Phone 530 DR. F. R. LAIRD DENTIST Office First National Bank Bldg. Ada, Okla.

DR. C. A. THOMAS VETERINARY SURGEON Office at Hospital Phones: Residence 345

G. T. BLANKENSHIP & CO. LICENSED EMBALMERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS. MODERN AUTO EQUIPMENT. 203 East Main St. Ada, Okla. Office Phone 692. Res. Phone 657 Open Day and Night

COUNTY SURVEYOR B. F. BATES Office with County Clerk. Open on Mondays

DOCTORS MORRISON & COOPER CHIROPRACTORS Consultations and Examinations Free Phone 85. 113-1-2 W. 12th St. Ada, Oklahoma

NO WAR PRICES AT THIS PLACE



## Men's Fine Straw Hats

at  
**1/3 Off**

Now is the time to buy a nice, fresh, clean, stylish Straw Hat at a great saving. All Straw Hats will be higher next year and wise buyers will take advantage of this sale.

\$2.00 Hats, now ---\$1.35  
\$3.00 Hats, now ---\$2.00  
\$4.00 Hats, now ---\$2.65  
\$5.00 Hats, now ---\$3.35  
\$6.00 Hats, now ---\$4.00  
\$8.00 Hats, now ---\$5.30

Boys' and Children's Straws  
1-3 Off.

**THE Model CLOTHIERS**  
QUALITY SHOP

## "OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By  
**LIEUTENANT  
PAT O'BRIEN**

Copyright, 1918, by Pat O'Brien

### CHAPTER XVI.

#### I Leave for the Frontier.

To get out of the city, it would be necessary to pass two guards. This I had learned in the course of my walks at night, having frequently traveled to the city limits with the idea of finding out just what conditions I would have to meet when the time came for me to leave.

A German soldier's uniform, however, no longer worried me as it had at first. I had mingled with the Huns so much in the city that I began to feel that I was really a Belgian, and I assumed the indifference that they seemed to feel.

I decided, therefore, to walk out of the city in the daytime, when the sentries would be less apt to be on the watch. It worked fine. I was not held up a moment, the sentries evidently taking me for a Belgian peasant on his way to work.

Traveling faster than I had ever done before since my escape, I was soon out in the open country, and the first Belgian I came to I approached for food. He gave me half of his lunch and we sat down on the side of the road to eat it. Of course, he tried to talk to me, but I used the old ruse of pretending I was deaf and dumb and he was quite convinced that it was so. He made various efforts to talk to me in pantomime, but I could not make out what he was getting at, and I think he must have concluded that I was not only half starved, deaf and dumb, but "looney" in the bargain.

When night came I looked around for a place to rest. I had decided to travel in the daytime as well as at night, because I understood that it was only a few miles from the frontier, and I was naturally anxious to get there at the earliest possible moment, although I realized that there I would encounter the most hazardous part of my whole adventure. To get through the heavily guarded barbed wire and electrically charged barrier was a problem that I hated to think of even, although the hours I spent endeavoring to devise some way of outwitting the Huns were many.

It had occurred to me, for instance, that it would not be such a difficult matter to vault over the electric fence, which was only nine feet high. In college, I knew a ten-foot vault was considered a high-school boy's accomplishment, but there were two great difficulties in the way of this solution. In the first place it would be no easy

matter to get a pole of the right length, weight and strength to serve the purpose. More particularly, however, the pole-vault idea seemed to me to be out of the question because of the fact that on either side of the electric fence, six feet from it, was a six-foot barbed wire barrier. To vault safely over a nine-foot electrically charged fence was one thing, but to combine with it a twelve-foot broad vault was a feat which even a college athlete in the pink of condition would be apt to flunk. Indeed, I don't believe it is possible.

Another plan that seemed half-way reasonable was to build a pair of stilts about twelve or fourteen feet high and walk over the barriers one by one. As a youngster I had acquired considerable skill in stilt-walking and I have no doubt that with the proper equipment it would have been quite feasible to have walked out of Belgium as easily as possible in that way, but whether or not I was going to have a chance to construct the necessary stilts remained to be seen.

There were a good many bicycles in use by the German soldiers in Belgium and it had often occurred to me that if I could have stolen one, the three would have made excellent gloves and insulated coverings for my feet in case it was necessary for me to attempt to climb over the electric fence bodily. But as I had never been able to steal a bicycle this avenue of escape was closed to me.

I decided to wait until I arrived at the barrier and then make up my mind how to proceed.

To find a decent place to sleep that night, I crawled under a barbed wire fence, thinking it led into some field. As I passed under, one of the barbs caught in my coat and in trying to pull myself from it I shook the fence for several yards.

Instantly there came out of the night the nerve-racking command: "Halt!" Again I feared I was done for. I crouched close down on the ground in the darkness, not knowing whether to take to my legs and trust to the Huns' missing me in the darkness if he fired, or stay where I was. It was foggy as well as dark, and although I knew the sentry was only a few feet away from me I decided to stand, or rather lie, pat. I think my heart made almost as much noise as the rattling of the wire in the first place, and it was a tense few moments to me.

I heard the German say a few words to himself, but didn't understand them, of course, and then he made a sound as if to call a dog, and I realized that his theory of the noise he had heard was that a dog had made its way through the fence.

For perhaps five minutes I didn't stir, and then figuring that the German had probably continued on his beat I crept quietly under the wire again, this time being mighty careful to hug the ground so close that I wouldn't touch the wire, and made off in a different direction. Evidently the barbed wire fence had been thrown around an ammunition depot or something of the kind, and it was not a field at all that I had tried to get into.

I figured that other sentries were probably in the neighborhood and I proceeded very gingerly.

After I had got about a mile away from this spot I came to a humble Belgian house and I knocked at the door and applied for food in my usual way, pointing to my mouth to indicate I was hungry and to my ears and dumb. The Belgian woman who lived in the house brought me a piece of bread and two cold potatoes and as I sat there eating them she eyed me very keenly.

I haven't the slightest doubt that she realized I was a fugitive. She lived so near the border that it was more for that reason, I appreciated more fully the extent of the risk she ran, for no doubt the Germans were constantly watching the conduct of these Belgians who lived near the line.

My theory that she realized that I was not a Belgian at all, but probably some English fugitive, was confirmed a moment later, when, as I made ready to go, she touched me on the arm and indicated that I was to wait a moment. She went to a bureau and brought out two pieces of fancy Belgian lace which she insisted upon my taking away, although at that particular moment I had as much use for Belgian lace as an elephant for a safety razor, but I was touched with her thoughtfulness and pressed her hand to show my gratitude. She would not accept the money I offered her.

I carried the lace through my subsequent experiences, feeling that it would be a fine souvenir for my mother, although as a matter of fact I had known that it was going to delay my final escape for even a single moment, as it did, I am quite sure she would rather I had not seen it.

On one piece of lace was the Flemish word "Charite" and on the other the word "Esperance." At the time I took these words to mean "Charity" and "Experience" and all I hoped was that I would get as much of the one as I was getting of the other before I finally got through. I learned subsequently that what the words really stood for were "Charity" and "Hope," and then I was sure that my kind Belgian friend had indeed realized my plight and that her thoughtful souvenir was intended to encourage me in the trials she must have known were before me.

I didn't let the old Belgian lady know, because I did not want to alarm her unnecessarily, but that night I slept in her backyard, leaving early in the morning before it became light. Later in the day I applied at another house for food. It was occupied by a father and mother and ten children. I hesitated to ask them for food

without offering to pay for it, as I realized what a task it must have been for them to support themselves without having to feed a hungry man. Accordingly I gave the man a mark and then indicated that I wanted something to eat. They were just about to eat, themselves, apparently, and they let me partake of their meal, which consisted of a huge bowl of some kind of soup which I was unable to identify and which they served in ordinary wash basins. I don't know that they ever used the basins to wash in as well, but whether they did or not did not worry me very much. The soup was good and I enjoyed it.

All the time I was there I could see the father and the eldest son, a boy



Again I Feared I Was Done For.

about seventeen, were extremely nervous. I had indicated to them that I was deaf and dumb, but if they believed me it didn't seem to make them any more comfortable.

I lingered at the house for about an hour after the meal and during that time a young man came to call on the eldest daughter, a young woman of perhaps eighteen. The caller eyed me very suspiciously, although I must have resembled anything but a British officer. They spoke Flemish and I did not understand a word they said, but I think they were discussing my probable identity. During their conversation, I had a chance to look around the room. There were three altogether, two fairly large and one somewhat smaller, about fourteen feet long and six deep. In this smaller room there were two double-decked beds, which were apparently intended to house the whole family, although how the whole twelve of them could sleep in that one room will ever remain a mystery to me.

From the kitchen you could walk directly into the cow-barn, where two cows were kept, and this, as I have pointed out before, is the usual construction of the poorer Belgian houses. I could not make out why the caller seemed to be so antagonistic to me, and yet I am sure he was arguing with the family against me. Perhaps the fact that I wasn't wearing wooden shoes—I doubt whether I could have obtained a pair big enough for me—had convinced him that I was not really a Belgian, because there was nothing about me otherwise which could have given him that idea.

At that time, and I suppose it is true today, about 94 per cent of the people in Belgium were wearing wooden shoes. Among the peasants I don't believe I ever saw any other kind of footwear and they are more common there than they are in Holland. The Dutch wear them more on account of a lack of leather. I was told that during the coming year practically all the peasants and poorer people in Germany, too, will adopt wooden shoes for farm work, as that is one direction in which wood can be substituted for leather without much loss.

When the young man left, I left shortly afterwards, as I was hot at all comfortable about what his intentions were regarding me. For all I knew he might have gone to notify the German authorities that there was a strange man in the vicinity—more perhaps to protect his friends from suspicion of having aided me than to injure me.

At any rate, I was not going to take any chances and I got out of that neighborhood as rapidly as I could.

That night found me right on the frontier of Holland.

(To be Continued)

**Methodists Enjoy Babcock.**  
Yesterday was a good day at the First Methodist church. Chaplain Babcock gave a stirring sermon to a full house at the morning hour and the pastor took for his evening theme "Can a Christian be a Pacifist?" There were eight members received into the church at the evening meeting. The theme for prayer meeting Wednesday evening will be "Keep the Home-Fires Burning." Chaplain Crutchfield of Arizona will preach next Sunday morning: "What Would Jesus Do?" The message will deal with the present world-war.

The quarterly conference was held yesterday and the business of the church was found to be in a good condition. The treasurer reported fifteen hundred dollars raised during the current quarter. Kindly phone the pastor at 622 if you know of any family needing pastoral attention.—Wallace M. Crutchfield, Pastor.

## BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

### HELPED AS SCOUTMASTER

Why busy men turn scoutmasters to supply the place of others who have enlisted is told in a recent letter as follows:

One Saturday afternoon a few weeks ago a middle-aged business man on his way home in a street car encountered a friend in uniform. There was no mistaking the service in which the friend was engaged, for he was surrounded by a dozen boys in their early teens, who clung to the car straps and crowded as close to him as they could. They were all in the khaki of the Boy Scouts of America.

"Hello, Wallace!" said the business man, working his way within speaking distance. "How long since you've been a scoutmaster? Didn't suppose a busy lawyer like you could give the time."

"I'm a file-closer, so to speak," said the lawyer. "You knew young John Edwards, who went across with the National Guard? He used to have this troop. I'm taking his place until he comes back—and I never enjoyed anything more in my life. Better get a troop yourself and make the same kind of discovery I've made—that you're exactly ten years younger than you thought you were."

Another discovery that the busy lawyer doubtless made—if he had not made it before he became a scoutmaster—was that his new work offered him a satisfying opportunity for service. If he had supposed that a scout troop merely exists for the purpose of giving 32 boys a good time, he soon learned that the good time is incidental and that the real object of scouting is to build good citizens and to serve the community.

Red Cross, Agriculture, Thrift stamps, local emergencies—to mention those things is merely to begin to list the boy scouts' war-time activities. When he saw the manner in which his boys attacked the job of selling Liberty bonds he realized that he was heading a group of young minutemen enrolled in the service of the nation.

### SCOUTS ON THE FARM.



Boy scouts may be found handling the plow and otherwise assisting in helping to win the war.

### SCOUTING AIDS ARMY LIFE.

That serving the boy scouts is a thorough mode of preparation for serving Uncle Sam has been the experience of Minneapolis scout masters who have entered various branches of the army and navy service.

Scout Executive L. D. Dale has received letters from many of his former scoutmasters saying that their training and experience as leaders among boys and experts in the scouting game have helped them materially in doing their "bit" for Uncle Sam.

Lester R. Badger, formerly scoutmaster of Troop No. 66, said he has been able to utilize his knowledge of wigwag and semaphore codes, map-making, judging of distances and sounds, hiking, marching and the value of implicit obedience and co-operation.

Scoutmaster William Ure, Jr., formerly of Troop No. 29, sends back this advice to the members of his troop:

"Keep after your scout work. You can do nothing better. It not only prepares you for what you are going to do as your life work; it will help you more than you realize to do your bit for Uncle Sam wherever he may want you."

Mr. Dale reports a total of 28 local scoutmasters now in the service.

### GOOD TURNS BY SCOUTS.

The barberry plant is a deadly weed in the raising of wheat, and boy scouts in Ashland, Ill., have volunteered their services to remove this plant from the grounds of anybody in town.

All the scout troops in Parkersburg, W. Va., handled the task of waking up 11,500 natural gas users between 10 p. m. and 3 a. m. to notify them to turn off all gas fires and jets, the gas having been cut off from the city because of an accident.

## WANT ADS

**LOST**—Gold watch chain with small knife attached. Return to 216 East 12th or Telephone 217. Reward.—W. P. Buchanan. 7-15-3t

### FOR RENT

**FOR RENT**—2 rooms for light housekeeping. 216 East 14th. 7-12-6t

**FOR RENT**—Well furnished light housekeeping rooms. Phone 690. 7-11-1t

**FOR RENT**—Rooms for light housekeeping. Also bed rooms. 201 West 13th.—Mrs. S. M. White. 6-8-3t

**FOR RENT**—Modern down town apartments and rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to O. E. Parker. 7-1-1t

**FOR RENT**—Three nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Mrs. R. O. Lawrence, South Townsend. 7-12-4t

**FOR RENT**—Nice furnished room downstairs, suitable for couple of ladies or gentlemen. 428 East 12th. Phone 362. 7-11-1t

### WANTED

**WANTED**—Sewing, any kind. Prices right. Phone 550. 7-11-6t

**WANTED**—Your cleaning and pressing. Miller Bros. 3-1-1t

**WANTED**—Large, clean cotton rags. 3c per pound.—News Office.

**WANTED**—A cigar girl.—Harris Hotel Cigar Stand. 7-15-3t

### FOR SALE

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—One wagon and team. See J. T. Reed at 125 W. Main. 7-12-3t

**FOR SALE**—Crop and 3 cows. 6 miles north of Ada.—L. M. Keith. Rt. 3, Ada, Oklahoma. 7-11-104\*

**FOR SALE**—One Chevrolet Roadster. Good condition. Will sell cheap. Call Telephone 14. 7-8-1t

**FOR SALE**—Crop of 15 acres peanuts, 3 of sorghum, 5 of cotton in splendid shape.—Lewin Roberts, Oakman. 7-15-2\*

**FOR SALE**—A Mosler safe of good size. Burglar proof vault. See Mrs. W. H. Horton, 431 West 18th or Phone 704. 7-13-2t

### MISCELLANEOUS

**FURNISHED ROOMS**—For light housekeeping. 211 West 14th. 7-13-1t

**FARM** for sale or trade for Ada property. See W. E. Scott at Snow White Barber Shop. 7-10-5t

**EXPERIENCED** stenographer and abstractor desires position at Ada. Would consider real estate office work. Address Box 262, Okmulgee, Okla. 7-12-33t\*

**STRAYED**—Light Jersey cow, dehorned; wearing leather halter. Suitable reward for information or return.—Dr. C. A. Thomas, Ada. 7-15-2t

### KINCHEN-BLACKSTOCK.

The marriage of Mr. G. O. Kinchen of Ada and Miss Emma Blackstock of Holdenville, was solemnized at Holdenville Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The couple returned to Ada on the next train.

Mrs. Kinchen formerly lived here and is well and favorably known to a large circle of friends who will welcome her as a permanent resident of the city. She is a lady who will make a splendid helpmeet to her husband who is indeed most fortunate in winning her love.

Mr. Kinchen has been in the employ of the News for several months and is an industrious and hard working man, faithful to the interests of all concerned. The News extends congratulations and best wishes.

**Turk Is No Name for Dog in Turkey.**  
A missionary imported some English primers for use in his school. These, as all books, were subject to examination by the censor. Imagine the horror of the missionary when on the first page of the primer was the picture of a dog and under it in large, accusing letters "This Is My Dog. His Name Is Turk." The censor had years before for six months run a restaurant on Liberty street in New York City, and knew a smattering of English. The book was at once taken to the pasha who sat within, says John Van Ess in "Asia."

"A dog named Turk!" shrieked the pasha. "Allah! What blasphemy!" "But, Excellency," cooed the missionary. "Listen and I shall explain. In America a dog is much thought of. Even the women sometimes carry him in their arms. He is a precious animal, and so we give him a precious name." The censor sniffed. "Has been in America. He knows it. What, censor effendi, is it not so?"

The censor effendi swelled perceptibly. He rose grandly to the occasion. "Excellency, the pasha effendi speaks the truth. It is even so. I have seen it with these two eyes." Only then did the pasha relax.

"Wallah, even I do not know everything," quoth he. "Pardon, pasha effendi. I was consumed only by patriotism. Take your books. I thank you for the compliment you pay us in them." Then they had sherbet and coffee, and parted, the best of friends.

Only three of the original states ratified the constitution of the United States unanimously—Delaware, (the first to accept the constitution), New Jersey and Georgia.

# SPECIAL

In an "Arctic Breeze" suit you will forget that it is hot and be as cool as the man in the Arctic region.

- \$18.00 Values, Silk Mohair, dark blue with corded stripes. Special ---\$16.95
- \$16.50 and \$17.50 Values Silk Mohair in blues and blacks. Special ---\$14.95
- \$16.50 Value dark gray Kool Kloth with patch pockets. A snappy style for the young man. Special ---\$14.95
- \$15.00 Value. A Tan Palm Beach made up in a military model, something classy and stylish. Special ---\$13.95
- \$12.50 Value. A dark blue with patch pockets. Special Price ---\$10.95
- \$12.50 Value. A beautiful gray in stout sizes for the large man. Special ---\$10.95

Come in today and inspect these wonderful values. "A fit or no sale."

# MOSER'S DEPARTMENT STORE

## City News

Say it with flowers. Get it at Gwin & Mays. See Warren and See Better. Let a Want Ad get it for you. Have your Photo made at West's. Forty-cent plate lunch—Schrieber's.

Mrs. Lula Hurst received word this morning of the safe arrival over seas of her son, Clifton (Ducky) Hurst. Rev. O. L. Hays returned this afternoon from Miller, Pushmataha county, where he conducted a highly successful meeting.

M. C. Wilson left this afternoon for New York where he will purchase the usual stock of fall and winter goods for Stevens-Wilson Co.

Jacob Pelter and wife left this afternoon for New York where they will purchase an extensive line of fall goods for Pelter's Fashion store.

D. W. Shilling, Rev. S. B. Dameron, Ben Dameron, Joe Wigginton, and W. E. Heady went to Stonewall this morning to try their luck fishing.

J. R. Floyd returned this morning from Hugo. He states that very little rain has fallen there and that crops are about as dry as in Pontotoc county.

Mrs. Irene Rumsey and Miss Udene Young, who visited their sister, Miss Young, manager of the central phone office, returned to their home at McAlester this morning.

A fire alarm was turned in from the old cannery building east of the Katy station about noon today but the blaze was extinguished before much damage was done. It caught from a defective stove pipe.

## OSCAR J. LEE FOR COUNTY WEIGHER

Oscar J. Lee is a candidate for the Democratic nomination to succeed himself as County Weigher.

Mr. Lee has filled this office with ability and discharged the duties of his position with credit to the general satisfaction to the public which he has served. No other office in the county brings the officer into closer contact with as many people as does that of County Weigher, but Mr. Lee has made good and on this ground he asks the consideration of the voters for another term. He has tried to be fair with everybody and has given closest attention to his duties.

Tommy and Paddy, the pet monkeys at the municipal greenhouse at Hibbing, Minn., are not patriotic when it comes to the food regulations. Their favorite food is candy, cakes and anything sweet. They are particularly fond of eggs. Apples, bananas and popcorn are all favorite kinds of food. Paddy has been sick with a cold since his arrival in Hibbing. The cold Northern Minnesota weather does not agree with him as well as that of the sunny Kansas City zoo, whence he came.

It is now proposed to use a rubber sponge molded to fit the inside of the casing, and in this manner produce a puncture-proof auto tire. The car still rides on air, but the air is confined in innumerable little sacks.

# FOR OIL AND GAS MEN Forms for Sale by THE ADA NEWS

**LEASES**—Producers Form 80 and Oklahoma Form 2 and other forms.  
**RELEASE OF OIL AND GAS LEASE**—By Individual and Corporation.  
**Affidavit of Surrender.**  
**Assignments, Section plats, Township plats.**  
**County maps**—blue prints on canvas.  
**Full blood Leases** from Department of Interior.  
**Commercial Guardian Leases.**  
**Departmental Guardian Leases.**

## Foot Aches

Nyal's Eas'em relieves tired aching feet—25c.  
Fairy Foot Bunion Remedy instantly relieves the most painful Bunion.—\$1.00 the Box.  
Nyal's Corn Reliever—25c.

# Ada Drug Co.

Roy Saffarrans, Mgr.  
Let us All that Next Prescription